"DANGEROUS BUSINESS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"DANGEROUS BUSINESS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 66 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

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All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
21st Mar.	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA† ..	Ex. Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,223
4th April	DONGOLA† ..		8,080
10th ,,	RAZMAK ‡..		10,000
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,997
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§ ..		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

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Second ,, ..	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
19th March	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer ..	..
28th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	7,241

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passenger

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
18th Mar.	ALIPORE*† ..	5,273	
31st ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.
7th April	JEYPORE* ..	5,318	
14th ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
9th June.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.

†Cargo vessel only; proceeds to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF. TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

18th March	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa
19th ,,	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
20th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
21st ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
23rd ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.

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Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ceylon Maru.	J.Yamada	4905	26th Feb.	18th March
Heijin Maru,	U. Suzuki	43643	4th Mar.	23rd ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Kameyama.	5303	7th ,,	24th ,,
Tottori Maru.	F. Matsukura.	597	20th ,,	1st April
Akita Maru.	K. Sato.	3817	22nd ,,	5th ,,
Nagano Maru.	S. Kuba	3824	29th ,,	12th ,,

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105
Hongkong	480	270	203	135
Shanghai	540	320	240	160
Kobe ..	610	380	285	190

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Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	30,65,586
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	(Sind)	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sangodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Simla
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	80,500,000

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Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
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Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Fai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act. III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
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FIXED DEPOSITS:
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

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C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No intergst will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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A

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A 22858

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Hammond Multiplex, 125, 140, Mercedes, ...	175
Remington 10, 125 to 200, Brief, 150 to ...	200
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Corona 3, 100, 120, 130, New, ...	160
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The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

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R M906

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2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the undersigned, who was hitherto a member of the firm of Messrs. W. Crowder and Co., has severed his connection with the said firm, and is no longer interested or concerned in the said firm, which is now solely owned by Mr. Martin Henry Crowder. All dealings by and with the said firm of Messrs. W. Crowder and Co., shall hereafter be entirely on account and responsibility of Mr. Martin Henry Crowder, and the undersigned shall in no way be liable or responsible for same. In consequence of the undersigned retiring from the firm of Messrs. W. Crowder and Co., he is no longer interested or concerned in the agency of Messrs. W. Crowder and Co., Ltd., and no longer acts as an attorney of the latter firm.

L. A. MORRISON.
907

GENUINE LINSEED OILS,

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1906.
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.

Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.
Contractors to: The Military and Public Works Departments.
State Railways and
All large contractors throughout India, the East and other Colonies.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
19735 Agents.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of R. BOSSI & CO. have been REMOVED to SASSOON BUILDING, 4th Floor, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate. 22895

THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Association will be held on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, at 12 noon (S. T.) at Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall.

By Order of the Board,
N. N. DUBASH,
Secretary.
Bombay, 17th March, 1925. 22898

NOTICE.

I HEREBY INFORM THE PUBLIC that the partnership between SHA VISHRAM ODHAVJI and myself, dealers of Piece-Goods in the Old Gow Mukh Lane, Moolji Jetha Market, has been DISSOLVED from the 15th of March, 1925, so nobody should deal in my name with the said Sha Vishram Odhavji and if any body does so, he does it on his own risk and consequence.

CHUNILAL MAGANLAL.
Bombay, 17th March, 1925. 915

NOTICE.

WANTED—One LADY DOCTOR of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon grade on a salary of Rs. 60—7—200 p.m. (pay to be given within the maximum according to qualifications). Private practice in out of Dispensary hours allowed. Applications to reach the undersigned by 31st March, 1925. Applicants should state their age, nationality and previous experience. The candidate selected will be on twelve months probation in the first instance and her appointment will be subject to the rules of the Municipality. Participation in the Providers Fund will be compulsory. Travelling expenses of joining the appointment will not be allowed.

CHIEF OFFICER.
22903 Hyderabad Sind Municipality.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NANDLAL BHANDARI MILLS, LTD INDORE,

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY PUBLISHED for information of all concerned that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company which used to be held at 276, Nand Bhuwan, Juna Topkhana, Indore, has been shifted to the Mills Premises.

NANDLAL BHANDARI & SONS.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
M916

THE PREMIER MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company "Currimbhoy House", 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1925 at 3-5 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1924.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd day of March, 1925 to the 6th day of April, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 16th March 1925. 22883

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1925, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1924.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd day of March, 1925, to the 6th day of April, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Sons, Ltd.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th March, 1925.

N.B.—The Dividend if confirmed by the shareholders as recommended by the Directors, will be paid on and after Thursday the 9th April 1925, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time.) 22884

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4445 of 1923.
AHMEDALLY MULLA ESMAILJI Plaintiff.
vs.
VAZIRBOO, widow of Mulla Esmailji Tajbhai and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree and Decretal Order of Reference dated 5th August, 1924, and Judge's Order dated 3rd February, 1925, made in the above Suit the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at TANK STREET on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1925, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, admeasuring 29 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less of which 137.64 are leasehold and the remaining quit or ground rent Tenure, situate at Tank Street, in the Registration Sub-District and District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old No. 161 and New Nos. 16167 and 8639 and New Survey Nos. 2/4639 and 4639 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 402 and Street No. 117 and Cadastral Survey No. 1391 of Byculla Division and which are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Sweepers Passage and the house then or lately belonging to Abonoshan, on or towards the West by the Public Road called Tank Road, on or towards the North by the house then or lately belonging to Jairam Lakhmidas and on or towards the South by the house then or lately belonging to Cowasji Dhanji.

For further particulars and condition of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MANTRI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 25-27, Mibtar Square Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1925.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
22892

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 209 of 1924.
MURARJI SURA and others. ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus
HAWABAI, widow of Ahmed Ajam Hussein Mansoor and another. ... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit bearing date the 16th day of October, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1925, at the hours of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, situate at Bapu Khote Street, otherwise called Jambli Mohalla, outside the Fort in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward Nos. 5955 and 5956 and Street Nos. 20, 24, 85 and 95 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1041-1047 and New No. 8232, Old Survey Nos. 2060 and 2059 and New Survey No. 726, Cadastral Survey No. 276 of Bhuleshwer Division and containing by admeasurement 205 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by Bapu Khote Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of the Khatri Jamatkhana and on the South by the Banian Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. SURVEYOR and CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Nos. 8 and 9, Central Bank Building, 2nd floor, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1925.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
22805 Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. N. H. MOOS, Bar-at-Law, Receiver in Suit No. 584 of 1924, Bai AISHABAI, widow of Abdulla Alli vs. Dawood Alli Sale has contracted to sell free from all claims and incumbrances the undermentioned property to our client Mr. AZIZ GAFOOR KAZI. All persons having any claims or interest into or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of foras free hold land, admeasuring 675 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the land, hereditaments and premises, situate at Tardeo Road, in Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered along with other lands in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 5B/7045 and 5A/7046 and Cadastral Survey No. 293, Tardeo Division, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of G. D Andrade, on or towards the West by the property of Shivji Hema, on or towards the North by Chikalwady Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Chotia.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1923.
DABHOLKAR & JESHTARAM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
22904

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of KARIM ABBA, a widower, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant. ..... Deceased.

AHMED SULEMAN, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a landed proprietor, Surviving Executor named in the said Will of the said deceased, residing at Memonwada Road, in the city of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 6th day of March, 1925.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22897

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-DAY 6, 8 & 10.
LAST THREE DAYS
OF
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"SAFETY LAST"
THE RECORD COMEDY FILM WHICH HAS KEPT BOMBAY LAUGHING FOR THREE WEEKS.
Packed houses have yelled over the 7 reels of wild fun which Harold Lloyd serves up in this great laughter event.
FUN AND THRILLS WITHOUT A SECOND'S PAUSE. HAROLD LLOYD AT THE TOP OF HIS FORM.

HAROLD LLOYD'S MASTERPIECE.
PATHE GAZETTE
FELIX GETS LEFT
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4, (including Tax),
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. and 1 P. M. and 5-15 P. M. and 11 P. M.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
Shri Krishna Film Co.'s
First Production
KRISHNA KUMAR
OR
SACHA HAKDAR
Saturday, Sunday, Holidays Begins at 3 p.m
Week days Begins at 5 p. m.

IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM COY'S
Religious production
"SETH SAGALSHA"
An excellent piece from Indian mythology.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS AT:—
5, 7, 9, and 11 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS:—
On Sat. & Sun. at 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of large quantity of Surplus Ships and Workshops Stores, of the Mazagon Dock, such as Asbestos Metalic Boiler Door Joints; 24 Cwt Composition Nails; 490 Cwt (about) Iron Nails of different sorts; Asbestos, Diamond, Duriflex, Eclipse, etc., Packing; 3500 Gland and Piston Leathers; 5500 Ft. Rubber lined Canvas Hose 4in. to 6in.; Iron Cupboard Locks; Axiom Grease; Varnish Brushes; Iron Skylight Buttons; Bread Baskets; Thick Brown Paper; Hot plate Steam presses; Iron Rigging Screws; 430 Iron Boiler Tubes; 17 Tons Iron Snap Head Rivets; 260 Double School Slates; About 20 Tons Lead Sheetings 1/4 ins.; Red Signal Globe Glasses; 1,500 Tea and Coffee Saucers; (Electric Stores:— Lamp Globes; Plugs; Reflectors; Switches; Cables; Lead Cover Wire; Lamps, 50 60 100 Volts); 15 Tons of Yellow Ochre Powder; Etc., Etc.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th March 1925 at 2 p.m. at B. I. S. N. Co. Dockyard, Mazagon, the above mentioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On Sunday the 12th April next at 2-30 p. m. S. T. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, Narayan Dabholkar Road, now known as Lands-End Road, very valuable and made-to-order season wood furniture of the latest design and workmanship rich glass, crockery and platedware, solid blackwood open carved furniture, Jacobine furniture leather lined, "Sharaton" suite, Chesterfield, and drawing room suites, valuable books and book cases, rich carpets, fancy mirror cabinets, Parian bronze, terracotta and marble figures, large mirror back side boards and dumbwaiters, revolving top writing table, office chairs, glass door silver and book cases, Gun Saxonal book case with valuable books, rich engravings, wall and table clocks, large mirror back chiffoniers, one cottage piano phonograph, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, hat stands, easy chairs, meat safes, teapoys, aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The property of Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt, I.C.S.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

SHE SAID SHE WOULD NEVER MARRY HIM
Then he took her for a ride in a B. S. A.
And the changed her Mind! GEE! WHAT A RIDE!! See
HOOT GIBSON
IN
"THE SAWDUST TRAIL"
A 5 Reel Universal Drama with JOSIE SEDGWICK
The International News and a 2 Reels Century Comedy with
WANDA WILEY
"Her Fortunate Face" in the Programme
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA New Churney Road.

"I LOVED YOU
from the first day I met you—but I wouldn't marry you if you were the LAST WOMAN IN THE WORLD" NICE THING FOR A GIRL'S "HUSBAND" TO SAY!! IT SHOCKS
CONNIE TALMADGE
IN
DANGEROUS BUSINESS
A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION
Drama in 5 Reels—To-Night—This Week at the
WELLINGTON CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.
TO-NIGHT: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY!
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY!
UNDER AUSPICES OF BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE
NATIONAL WEEK'S CELEBRATIONS
AND
OPENING OF "CONGRESS HOUSE"
223, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, BELOW KENNEDY BRIDGE
INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND ART EXHIBITION
18th to 26th MARCH 1925—Daily 3 to 11 p. m.
Side Shows consisting of booths of Indian made goods.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS and MUSICAL CONCERTS
WITH DAILY INDIAN BAND.
THE EXHIBITION will be opened by
The Hon. Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLAH
Kt., C. I. E., at 7-15 P. M. on the 18th inst.
PHADKE'S FINE ART EXHIBITION
TALIMKHANA WITH LEJAM. JUGGLERS DEN AND TRICKS
SEE SPLENDID GLITTERING ICEBERG DECORATION BY MR. AMIN.
LADIES' SECTION BY RASHTRYA KANYASHALA—CHILDREN'S CORNER,—SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS.
SOAP MAKING DEMONSTRATION BY Mr. A. B. GODREJ will be shown at the Exhibition with lectures. Students who want to learn will have to pay Rs. 25/- for a complete course of 3 days.
Entrance Fee 4 Annas. Season Pass Rs. 3/6.

CINE MADELEINE
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
HINDUSTHAN FILM CO'S. SELECTED Programme
BABRUVAHAN
AND COMIC
SLEEPY'S FORTUNE
Reduced Rates As. 3, 4, 7, 9, 12, Re. 1, 1-8.
DAILY 4 SHOWS 5, 7, 9, 11
Saturday, Sunday, Holiday Extra Show 3 p. m.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD
WEDNESDAY 18th March, 1925 at P. M. 8-30.
SHAKUNTALA
SATURDAY, 21st March, 1925, at 3 P. M. Noon.
NAND KUMAR
Sunday, 22nd March, 1925, at 3 P. M. Noon
SWAYAMWAR
Manager.

A Quick Return To Lost Power.
Ananga Probha Yakuti
ensures by restoring and retaining the lost power due to old age or excesses of youth. This Shastric preparation of Musk, Gold and Makardhwajarasa infuses vigour and virility into the most incapable and impotent making them active and strong in a very short time. Price a phial of 30 Pills at Rs. 10. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on request.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
177 (B) Harrison Road, Calcutta.

BRANCHES:
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
I. THAKORDWAR, II. JUMA MUSJID, SHAIK MEMON STREET.

The "Ideal" for the home & travelling. Descriptive Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER
The new Model can cook more Rice & Iddalys. Large Stock can be seen at our Agents at BOMBAY.
G. S. RANADE & CO., GIRGAON.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
No. B-C-1. Thabakvadi (BELGAUM.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 17.

Kabinga, Readwin, Liverpool.
Chybassa, Longhurst, Rangoon.
Badarpur, Younger, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

March 18.

Ceylon Maru, Yamada, Kobe.
Saka Maru, Taneka, Kobe.
Jalajyoti, Snowdon, Rangoon.
Egremont, Holt, New York.

LOADING.

March 17.

Steamer British Gunner for Mahomerah.
Steamer Pilsna for Trieste.
Steamer Turkistan for Antwerp.
Steamer Clan Macbride for Tuticorin.

S S Chybassa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chybasa, 6317 tons, Captain J Longhurst, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalajyoti, 2698 tons, Captain F Snowdon, will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Ceylon Maru:—The N Y K steamer Ceylon Maru, 2995 tons, Captain J Yamada, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Saka Maru:—The O S K steamer Saka Maru, 3386 tons, Captain S Taneka, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Egremont:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Egremont, 5256 tons, Captain D Holt, will sail to-day from harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S S Badarpur:—Messrs. Shak Wallace and Co' steamer Badarpur, 1999 tons, Captain J Younger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, March 17, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Wildenfels 3794, K'chi N.F. L Edwards.
2 Devanha 4785, Hamburg, M M & Co.
2 Rotenfels, Hamburg, N.F., T M Co. wards Ltd.
2 Nankunda 9705 London, 28/3 M M & Co.
4 Rotenfels, 3691, Hamburg, 20/3, T M & Co.
5 Carnia, 3590, Trieste, 21/3, L Triestino.
6 Elysia 4211 L'pool 23/3 Graham.
8 Clan Macleride, 3,009, M Coast, 25/3, J F and Co.
9 Celebes Maru, 4,262, Kobe, 27/3, O S Kaisha.
9 City of Poona 4766, Karachi, 21/3 K N Co.
10 Haggergate 3369, P. Said, 17/3, L Dreyfus and Co.
11 City of Hongkong, 6127 K'chi 18/3 K N & Co.
13 Karoa 3607 Africa 18/3, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hartfield, 2882 N York, NF, F F Campbell & Co.
6 Varsova, 1957, Basra, 20/3.
; Alipore 3241, Kobe, 22/3 M M & Co.
10 & 11 Hatkhola 4318 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
12 & 13 Chindwara, 3397, K'chi, N.F., M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Haijin Maru, 27/9, Osaka, 15/3, N Y K.
F Hakodate Maru, 3254, Kobe, 24/3 N Y Kaisha.
H Bankura, Busreh, (not fixed), M M & Co.
L/M Jalarashmi, 2681, N.F., N.F., Scindia S N Co.
P Burmese Prince, 3034, Dunkirk, N.F., Grahams Trading Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Macedonia due about 20th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 3rd April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 10th April, Agent O. S. N. Co.
Morea due about 17th April, Agent P & P & O S N Co.
Ranpura due about 24th April, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.
Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.
Warfield due about 6th April, Agent M M & C.
Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about 4th May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester due about 18th March, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 22nd March, Agent G T Co.
City of Lahore, due about 30th March, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 8th April, Agent G T Co.
City of London due about 12th April, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hohenfels, due about 2nd April, Agent L Edward.
Stermfels due about 12th April, Agent L Edward.
Wardenfels due about 29th March, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Tanenfels due about 20th March, Agent L Edward Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Atna due about 21st March, Agent Graham T Co.
Benares, due about 20th March, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Schiedjh due about 26th March, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Meerkerk, due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co
Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th March. Agent L T Co
Cracovia due about 18th April, L. T. C.

FROM GENOA.

Capo di Monti due about 20th March, Agent M Italiana.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

may secure efficient and honest representation in EUROPE. An experienced Indian gentleman conversant with European languages and customs is leaving India shortly on another lengthy tour. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address, M. Z. AKMAL, Bandra, Bombay. M914

Gange due about 25th March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kosmo due about 18th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Rydal Hall due about 31st March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Algic due about 7th April, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Akita Maru due about 21st March, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Tottori Maru due about 17th March, Agent N. Y. Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, due about 30th March Agent O. S. Kaisha.
Nagano due about 29th March Agent N F Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Jeypore due about 26th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 5th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 16th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 19th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.
Karapara due about 4th April, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

March 17.

S S City of Hongkong for Hull:—2194 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 3800 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, A Durst; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Rotenfels for Antwerp:—561 cwts myrabollams, W Latham and Co Ltd; 2000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—4000 cwts linseed, 4000 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co Ltd.

For Venice:—3000 cwts castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co Ltd.

S S Turkistan for Middlesborough:—3250 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—300 cwts oil cake sediments, N V Velmahomed; 3000 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 90 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 6 bales wool, K Rekhabdas; 665 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 975 cwts myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros; 50 bales hemp, H Govindji; 480 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Glasgow:—20 bales cotton yarn, The Svadeshi Mills Co Ltd; 50 bales hemp, S Purmanand.

For Marseilles:—1 cask sheep casings, Chavannes and Co; 80 cwts gum olibanum, Y Moosabhoy; 1000 cwts linseed, 5140 cwts castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co

For Philadelphia:—304 casks wet salted goat skins, 24 bales dry salted goat skins, Briskey Co.

For Barcelona:—50 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Carnia for Trieste:—4000 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 4 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

For Venice:—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Domala for Hamburg:—40 cwts sandalwood, chips, S Nowrozji and Co; 55 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 55 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 330 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

For London:—8 bales sonamukhi (28 cwts), H Saburbhai; 100 cwts peppers, Thos Cook and Sons Ltd; 70 cases pig bristles, Grindlay and Co Ltd.

For Piraeus:—10 bales cotton yarn, I David and Co Ltd.

S S Hartfield for New York:—1 bale woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd; 600 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg:—84 bales cotton fly, D H Bode and Sons; 1000 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co; 67 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co; 1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—50 bales hemp, H Govindji.

For Rotterdam:—220 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 400 cwts bone meal, Hollingshurst and Co Ltd.

S S Egremont for New York:—1 package Persian carpets, Thos Cook and Sons Ltd.

S S Narkunda for London:—70 bales woollen carpets, 3 bales C nnmdas bath mats, 1 bale cotton embroideries, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd; 4 bundles lamb skins (for furs), H N Faizmomed; 81 cwts coffee, Thos Cook and Son Ltd; 5 bales horse hair, K Adamjee and Co.

S S City of Poona for Manchester:—100 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Devanha for Hamburg:—50 cwts gum olibanum, Y Moosabhoy; 150 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co.

S S Heijan Maru for Kobe:—37 cwts gum Arabic, Hajiani Bros; 1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton, Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd.

For Yokohama:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Hongkong:—60 cwts gum olibanum, M H Dehdashti.

For Kobe:—60 cwts gum kathira, M H Dehdashti.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, H Ramhagat and Co.

S S Saka Maru for Osaka:—70 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 29 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Alipore for Shanghai:—800 bales cotton, C Bomanji and Co.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Nagoya:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hakodate Maru for Yokkaichi:—800 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—2000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

March 17.

S S Domala from London, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—100 cases stearine candles, 195 drums turpentine, 1419 drums linseed oil, 690 drums sanitary fluid, 35 drums 5148 kegs 37 cases paint, 60 cases whisky, 21 cases essences, 130 cases medicines, 264 cases wine, 41 cases sherry, 60 cases beer, 872 cases brandy, 100 cases wincarnis, 56 cases envelopes, 58 cases oilman's stores, 40 cases gripe water, 125 cases cigarettes, 44 cases vinegar, 160 cases gin, 23 cases cordials, 103 cases lime juice, 20 cases alabastine, 120 cases boot polish, 28 cases jams, 550 cases salmon, 25 cases Mellin's food, 32 cases emulsion, 49 cases biscuits, 237 cases provisions, 98 cases castor oil, 27 cases Epsom salt, 39 cases herrings, 23 cases corn flour, 50 cases oats, 29 cases oatmeal, 38 cases confectionery, 35 cases barley, 417 cases cement, 30 cases lemon squash, 191 cases colour, 56 cases sauce, 20 cases starch, 450 cases 10 packages common soap, 23 drums turps. subt., 360 drums 180 cases oil varnish, 20 casks borax, 83 casks tallow, 10 cases ivory, 28 coils copper wire, 60 kegs distemper, 25 bottles quick silver, 15 bales sheep skins, 50 bales old newspaper, 200 stoneware jars, 250 D/bags sulphate of ammonia.

For Antwerp:—50 cases tip nails, 45 cases cheese, 66 cases hammers, 200 cases window glass, 96 cases 90 bags bolts and nuts, 500 bags farina, 334 reels barbed wire, 75 pieces 538 bundles gas tubes, 267 bundles fish plates, 1235 bundles 7527 pieces steel bars, 1763 pieces steel plates, 500 pieces zinc plates, 500 bundles steel sheets, 1855 bundles hoops, 20 kegs sulphate of copper.

S S Dogra from Samarang, Agents Turner Morrison and Co:—From Sourabaya:—3488 bags sugar, 4392 baskets molasses, 205 drums alcohol.

From Iasserogan:—1777 baskets molasses.
From Colombo:—195 bags areca nuts.
From Samarang:—377 bags sugar.
From Cheribon:—763 bags sugar.

S S Barpeta from Busrah, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—From Koweit:—44 bundles specie, 25 bundles wool, 9 bundles skins.

From Bushire:—2 bundles specie, 21 bales cotton, 32 bags gum.
From Bahrein:—1 tin pearls, 131 bundles specie, 591 bundles dates.
From Linga:—29 bundles specie.
From Dubai:—27 bundles specie.
From B/Abbas:—3 bundles specie, 25 jottas 152 bales cotton, 40 bags almonds, 7 bags gum.
From Muskat:—20 bundles specie, 18 bundles salted fish, 117 boxes 123 bags dates, 1343 bags sardines.
From Busrah:—53 pieces metal, 65 bags metal scrap, 20 bags old brass.
From Mahomerah:—106 bags gum.
From Veraval:—251 bales cotton.

S S Vasna from Busreh, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—8 boxes soiled notes, 1 bundle currency notes, 20 bags almonds, 64 bags clove stems, 10 bundles cow hides.
From Bushire:—2 bundles specie.

THE COTTON EXCISE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Excise duty on cotton is unjustifiable on any score. Why? To answer this question one must begin from the very beginning and consider the circumstances which led up to the imposition of the Cotton Excise duty in India. In 1894 there was a deficit of Rs. 3 1/2 crores in the Imperial Budget; in order, therefore, to consider what new taxes should be levied a committee under the Presidentship of Lord Herschell was appointed which re-imposed import duties except on cotton-goods. The re-imposition partly though not fully covered the deficit which then amounted to Rs. 2 crores. To meet this latter deficit Sir James Westland recommended a 5 per cent. duty on imported cotton piece-goods and a 3 1/2 per cent. duty on yarn above 24s. whether imported into or produced in India. But a little later the duties on yarn were abolished and in 1896 an Excise duty of 3 1/2 per cent. was injudiciously levied on cloth. We are sorry to note that this obnoxious duty has been in force for the last 29 years.

I make bold to say that the Cotton Excise duty is wrong in principle and wholly indefensible in practice. No European country has imposed a tax of this nature. Unlike any other tax on Indian industry excluding of course that on alcohol, tobacco and similar intoxicants, it is the tax on production paid by the mills monthly whether any profit is made or not. One fails to see why a similar duty is not levied on silk and wollen piece-goods, boots and shoes, leather and jute manufactures and so on and so forth. The mill industry is the only industry that is properly working in India though not even to that extent at the present day, on account of the high prices of cotton and keen competition by Lancashire and Japan which lately entered the lists; and the last straw that breaks the back of this mill industry is this Excise duty.

If we refer to the pages of English history we find that about the year 1784 the famous Younger Pitt tried to impose in England Excise on cotton linens but he met with such a strong opposition by the Lancashire Magnates that the idea was given up for good to the lasting benefit of a fortunate people on Earth.

The memorable pronouncement of our sympathetic ex-Viceroy Lord Hardinge on the budget of 1916-17 led us to hope that he had sounded the death-knell of this most obnoxious import. His Lordship said, "The Government of India have no desire to create controversy here, in England or anywhere else, at the present time, by the discussion of the question affecting Indian interests but they are glad to have had the opportunity of placing on official record their views that the import duties on cotton fabrics should be raised and that the Excise duty should for the present remain, at its actual figure, and an assurance given that it would be abolished as soon as financial considerations will permit."

That was the view of the most important personality in India and, therefore, I beg to submit ought to be respected. The sacrifices made by India in the last world War should not be forgotten even though we are living in an age of short memories. Her men fought on the battlefields of France and Mesopotamia. She made a free gift of a hundred million sterling to England. Bearing these sacrifices in mind the burden of the obnoxious Excise duty should be removed as a fitting reward for her services and sacrifices. If money were needed for the purposes of revenue it can be got through some source other than the Cotton Excise. I have indicated above the sources which can be safely tapped, without injuring the vital industry of an unfortunate country. Even on the ground of revenue, therefore, the said impost is untenable, and must be done away with, at the earliest opportunity. There is no other course which reason dictates.—Yours, faithfully.

SHAPOORJEE D. ASHBURNER.

Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

(Continued from column 6.)

dant had stated that he did not care to know according to what "dhara" the business was done for him by the plaintiffs; and had not heard of the name of the East India Cotton Association till he was sued. his objection as regards the form of some of the contracts in question could not succeed. His Honor disbelieved the defendant as to the contracts denied by him, and held them proved by the plaintiffs. His Honor, therefore, passed judgment in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,000/- and Court-costs thereon and certified Rs. 51/-, as the plaintiffs' professional costs.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, March 17.

The storm off Cudalore yesterday weakened considerably during the day and disappeared near the South Coromandel Coast last evening after causing local rain in Southeast Madras with a few falls in Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Pamban three-quarters of an inch; Cuddalore one; and Coimbatore two.

The Western disturbance is passing away eastwards.

Forecast:—Decrease in South Madras.

Earthquake report:—Report of an earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about fourteen hundred miles away probably in southeast Tibet was recorded on Simla seismograph at 20 hours 17 minutes yesterday.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, March 16.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.821 inches.
Temperature of Air	82.8	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	73.4	"
Dew Point	68.5	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	62%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	4.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	90.2	"
Minimum do. do. ..	77.7	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE. ENE, NW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind from mids night to midnight	136	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft.	Mar.	h. m.	ft.
M.	23	10 37	27 6	23	4 30	17 1
		23 3	29 0		16 30	16 3
Tu.	17	3 23	26 1	17	9 42	17 7
		16 29	26 1		22 35	21 0
W.	18	4 25	25 2	18	11 0	17 6
		18 7	25 9		.. ..	..
Th.	19	5 49	24 8	19	0 33	21 1
		19 37	26 3		12 28	17 1
Fri.	20	7 27	24 9	20	1 58	20 4
		20 45	27 2		13 46	17 0
Sat.	21	3 4	28 1	21	9 3	17 2
		15 39	26 1		21 11	19 1
Sun.	22	9 46	26 7	22	3 48	18 5
		22 22	28 6		15 42	16

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of considerable intensity at its origin about 1900 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba observatory at 20 hours 18 minutes on the 16th March.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

A TEJI-MANDI CONTRACT.

Messrs. M. M. Bottlewalla & Co.

v/s.

J. G. Pandit.

The plaintiffs are members of the East India Cotton Association and act as brokers and Commission agents for the sale and purchase of cotton. The defendant deposited on 25th June 1923 with the plaintiffs a sum of Rs. 1,200 and instructed them to apply "teji-mandi". The plaintiffs accordingly made a teji-mandi contract for the defendant in respect of 100 bales of Fully Good Broach cotton of July/August 1923 delivery at Rs. 48 1/4 per candy. The defendant thus became liable to pay the plaintiffs Rs. 2412/8/0 on the "teji-mandi" transaction. The plaintiffs also made a "mandi" contract for the defendant under his instructions at Rs. 14 for the rate of Rs. 539/- per candy and debited the defendant with Rs. 700/- in respect of the "mandi" transaction. The defendant then made contracts through the plaintiffs for the purchase and sale of 300 bales in all of the said stuff of the same July/August 1923 delivery. At the foot of the whole commission agency account the defendant became indebted to the plaintiffs in Rs. 2209/13 The plaintiffs filed this suit to recover Rs. 2,000 from the defendant, abandoning the excess of Rs. 209/13/0 over Rs. 2,000/- in order to bring the suit within the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court.

The defendant denied the plaintiffs' right to file the suit, and said that it should be referred to the arbitration of the East India Cotton Association. The Court tried this as a preliminary issue; and gave its decision against the defendant.

The defendant pleaded that the "teji-mandi" and "mandi" transactions were wagers; and that the plaintiffs' claim in respect thereof was not maintainable in law. He contended that the remaining contracts for the purchase and sale of cotton were also of a wagering character. He denied giving instructions to the plaintiffs to purchase 100 bales at Rs. 532/- and 100 bales at Rs. 519. He further contended that the plaintiffs ought to have kept on the sale at Rs. 523/- and that the plaintiffs ought to have repurchased the goods at Rs. 485/- per candy, which was the rate when the defendant instructed the plaintiffs to do so; and that if they had done so, the defendant would have made of profit of Rs. 1,900.

The defendant also denied that the contracts between the plaintiffs and the defendant were in accordance with the requirements of law and claimed the refund and set-off of Rs. 1,200/-, deposited by him with the plaintiffs. The defendant examined Sir Purshotumdas Thakoredas, President of the East India Cotton Association to show that "teji-mandi" business was not recognised by the Association.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji with Mr. S. B. Dadyburjor appeared for the plaintiffs; while Mr. K. K. Suntoke represented the defendant.

His Honor, the learned Chief Judge, Mr. K. N. Jhaveri in giving the decision of the Court said that "teji-mandi" or "mandi" business had been held by the High Court in a recent case not to be of a wagering character in its nature. And it was not shown in this case that it was of a wagering character. His Honor, therefore, held that the plea of wager failed. As to the rules framed under Bombay Act XIV of 1912 on which the defendant relied as invalidating the contracts made for him by the plaintiffs they came into force long after the date of the transactions in suit and did not apply to them. Dealing with the defendant's objection as to the form of the contracts made by the plaintiffs. His Honor said, that the defendant had [illegible] in writing to the plaintiffs making for him in accordance with the East India Cotton Association of the plaintiffs' office which [illegible] as those of the Marwari B[illegible] there was a technical objection to some of these contracts. 5.) as

(Continued in column

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 17.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 672
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 727
Bank's buying D D Frcs 712
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 118
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 113
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 207
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 280
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.78-1/4
London—Paris Frcs 93.05
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs 94.60
London—Rome Liras 117.00
London—Berlin Marks——
TONE OF EXCHANGE.—
The Exchange Market was steady but dull.

London, Mar. 16.

Tele. Transfers quiet 1/5 31/32
Bar Gold Steady £ 4-6-4.
Bar Silver Spot Steady 31 15/16.

London, March 16.

Rentes 3 per cent Ex Dvd. 47.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 15/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence. 31 11/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quietly Steady
Interest day to day loans 3 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th instant.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 17.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 1/4
Fcs Demand.	674
American Dollars	280
Hongkong Dollars	154
Shanghai	207
Japan	118 1/4
Singapore	158

Market Steady.

London, Mar. 14.

Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 92.85
Rentes 3 per cent 47 3/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 15/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence. 31 11/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th instant.
Council Bills—Extrt allotments:—
14th Exchange on Warsaw 24.90.
14th Exchange on Prague 161.25
13th Exchange on Belgium 94.55.
13th Exchange on Athens 320.50

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, March 16.

Stockholm	17.76
Christiania	31.08
Amsterdam	11.97
Switzerland	24.87

The Bombay Mails of 28th ultimo were delivered in London on the 16th instant.
London 16th, Belgium 9454, Athens not received.

New York, Mar. 16

Demand Bills 4.78.12

London, March 16.

Exchange on London in:—
Paris 93.10
Germany 20,124,900M
Italy 117.50

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Mar. 14.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £ 90
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £ 91 3/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £ 101 1/4
Conversion Loan £ 77 13/16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £ 101 3/4.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £ 104½
Consols 2½ per cent 57 1/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 48 1/4.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan)68
Government Securities 3 per cent 58.

London, Mar. 14.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £ 90 1/8 +1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £ 91 3/8 unchanged
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £ 101 5/16 +1/16.
Conversion Loan £77 7/8 +1/16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £ 101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £ 104 ½ unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent 57 1/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 48 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 unchanged.

DISCOUNTS.

London, March 16.

3 m/st 4 3/8
Bills 6 m/st 4 13/16

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 17.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/10
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/5
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98/4
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/12
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/13
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/13
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/14
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
TONE OF MARKET—
The market was quiet but steady.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 17.

Bank's selling T T March 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T March 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T May 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling T T May 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying T T June 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling T T Monsoon 1/5 13/16
Bank's buying T T Monsoon 1/5 29/32

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

3 months 4 3/4 per cent
6 months 5 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent

MONEY.

Call 6 3/4 per cent.
1 month 6 3/4 per cent.
3 months 6 3/4 per cent
6 months 6 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY MARKET—Firm.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

SHARES.

Bombay, March 17.

The tone of the market:—Quiet market.

BANKS.

The Imperial Bank 1397/8; India Bank 74; Central Bank 24/2 xd; Eastern 85.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance 443/12; Alliance 65; Apollo 17; Bombay Cotton 520; Bombay Dyeing 943/12; Century 475; Central India 533/12; Colaba Land 141/4; Coorla 160; Crescent 242/8; Currim 490; David 490; Dawn 630; Edward Sassoon 160; E D Sassoon 1/6; Elphinstone 32/8; Fazulbhoy 946/4; Finlay 800; Fram Petit 1025n; Globe 50; Gokak 117/8; Indian Blecching 227/8; Indore Malwa 378/12; Jamshed Mfg 122/8; Kasturchand 160; Khatau 120; Kilachand 6/4; Kohinoor 1250; Luxmi Cotton 4800; Madhavrao Scindia 60; Madhowjee 366/4; Mathuradas 257/8; Maneckji Petit 2650; Meyer Sassoon 120; Morarji 2880; New Great 386/4; Pabaney 348/12; Pearls 561/4; Phoenix 530; Sholapoor 10700; Simplex 210; Swan 1162/8; Swadeshi 615; Tata Mills 200; Vishnu Cotton 1800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 475; Alcock 210; B Burma 341/4 xd; B Burma N I 82/8; British Burma Petrol 4/14; B Tramway 102/8; Bombay Steam 85; Bundi Cement 10; Katni ord 52/8; Katni defd 150; New India Insurance 14/8; Shivrajpore 52/12; Tata Iron ord 20/4; Tata Iron dfd 66/4; Tata Hydro 1017/8; Tata Power ordy 180; Tata Power pref 310n; Scindia Steam 6/10.

London, Mar. 14.

Hongkong Bank	£ 140
Chartered Bank	£ 21½
National Bank	£ 47½
P. and O. Bank	£ 11 1/4
Eastern Bank	£ 6 3/8

Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8
Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, March 17.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13-11-3
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13-12-6
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-12-0
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-13-6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-15-0
Bar silver ready Rs. 72-6-0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72-6-0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72-12-0

London, March 16.

Bar gold ready s. 86-4
Silver ready d. 31-15
Silver forward d. 31-11
TONE OF SILVER—
Very quiet. Market closed with buyers at the rate. India bought to cover sales. China was a seller at higher rate.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 17.

Ready:—21-11-9

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Chitor	21-13-0			21-13-9
Visak	21-14-0			21-14-9

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 0—4—0
Visak 0—6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, March 17.

Ready:—72-8-0

vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Fagan	72-4-0	72-7-0		72-6-0
Chitor	72-8-0	72-13-0		72-11-0
Visak	72-6-0	72-11-0		72-9-0

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 1—1—0
Visak ..
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 17.

To-day Reuter reported 40 to 50 points lower in New York futures. The market eased on local selling on reports of rain in Texas and considerable liquidation on less trade demand. Liverpool has been reported 3 to 9 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 16th instant as under:—

"Heavy liquidation in sympathy with stock and grain markets, with less trade demand."

The sharp drop in American prices yesterday is being attributed to private reports of rain in Texas, but so far we have not received any cable advices regarding actual rain having fallen. Should advices from the other side be more favourable as regards weather conditions, we expect that prices here also will decline to a more reasonable level. Nevertheless the outlook is very ambiguous and it is quite impossible to form any decided opinion as to what may happen in the near future.

In sympathy with a sharp fall reported from New York the Marwari bazar opened this morning easy at Rs. 479½ i.e. Rs. 7 lower than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M G Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses were moderate sellers and the market touched Rs. 478½. Around this level Shroffs and Bazar operators were buyers and the prices gradually improved to Rs. 482; but the market again gave way to Rs. 480 on Commission Houses and Jobbers selling and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m.

At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 481 and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 479 on selling by Brokers and a Japan House and closed at Rs. 479½ at 6 p.m.

F G M G Broach July/August opened at Rs. 491 and advancing to Rs. 492½ on Shroffs buying closed easier at Rs. 491 on Commission Houses and general selling. Fine M G Oomra for March delivery opened at Rs. 477½ and going up by half a rupee on Shroffs buying closed at Rs. 477 at 4 p.m. Fully Good Bengal March, May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 429, Rs. 431 and Rs. 434 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was limited to high class cotton, and about 3,000 bales were reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, March 17.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	479 1/2
,, ,, ,, July-Aug.	..	490 1/2
Fully Good Bengal March	..	431
,, ,, ,, May	..	432
,, ,, ,, July	..	436
Fine Oomra March	..	476

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 17.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	456	446	431	42:
M. G. Oomra No. 3	485	475	463	..
M. G. Broach	512	505	495	485
M. G. Khandesh	473	463	451	..

E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 17.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	480
,, ,, ,, July/August	..	491
Fully Good Bengal March	..	429
,, ,, ,, May	..	431
,, ,, ,, July	..	434
Fine Oomra .. March	..	477
Good Southerns May/June	..	497

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Mar. 17.

New York Market, 16th March.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
25.58	Mar.		25.08	—50
25.77	May		25.30	—47
25.99	July		25.54	—45
25.50	Oct.		25.10	—40

Telegraphic market advices:— Aggressive New York selling on private reports of rai in Texas.

May highest 25.83 (at the opening), lowest 25.30 (at the close) range .53 points.

Liverpool Market 16th March.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.78	Mar.			13.87	+09
13.83	May	14.05+22	14.07+24	13.91	+08
13.86	July	14.01+21		13.94	+08
13.55	Oct.			13.58	+03
Egyptian					
34.30	May				
32.30	July				

Telegraphic market advices:— Not received.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 17.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	.. ..
,, Fine	M.G.	..	445/450 ..
,,	F.G.M.G.	425	.. ..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G.	..	445/450 ..
,,	F.G.M.G.	425	.. ..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	500/20	.. ..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G.	450/60	485 ..
Nagpur		450/60	480 ..
Yeotmal .. Fine	M.G.	445	475 ..
Pulgaon .. ,,	,,	455/50	475/80 ..
Dhamangaon ,,	,,	440/5	470/75 ..
Amraoti .. ,,	,,	435/45	470/75 ..
Khamgaon-Akola ,,	,,	440/45	470/75 ..
Mulkapur ,,	,,	415/20	465/65 ..
Khandesh ,,	,,	410/20	455 ..
,,	F.G.M.G.	..	500 ..
Broach Fine	M.G.	..	515/10 March
,, Fully Good	,,	..	.. +25
Muthia Fine	,,	..	.. +15/17
,,	F.G.M.G.	435/30	.. ..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	.. ..
Coompta	M.G.	535	.. ..
Westerns	,,	475/95	.. ..
,,	H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj	M.G.	520/25	.. ..
Cambodia	,,	545/60	.. ..

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Mar. 16

Futures at New York:—		
March	25.08	—.45
May	25.30	—.47
July	25.54	—.45
October	25.10	—.40

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 16

Future Delivery Prices:—		
March	14.00	+.22
May	14.03	+.20
June	14.03	+.21
July	14.06	+.20
August	13.93	+.20
October	13.76	+.21
January	13.60	+.22
March	13.52	+.23

Liverpool, Mar. 14.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 2000 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard Neglected 14.03.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 37.35

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 14.

Scinde:—	
Good	11.05
Fully Good	11.45
Fine	11.85
Bengal:—	
Good	11.15
Fully Good	11.55
Fine	11.95
Oomra:—	
Good	11.70
Fully Good	12.10
Fine	12.50
Broach:—	
Good	11.90
Fully Good	12.30
Fine	12.70

Liverpool, Mtr. 16.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands	G O C.
March	13.87	+.09
May	13.91	+.08
July	13.94	+.08
October	13.58	+.03

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 14.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 18,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000
Day's Exports to Continent 3,000
Futures at New York:—

March	25.53	+.38
May	25.77	+.34
July	25.99	+.30
October	25.50	+.42
Spot Cotton at New York	25.90	+.40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	25.80	+.35

Futures at New Orleans:—

May	25.81	+.37
July	26.02	+.33

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 21 5/16.
Demand Bills 4.70.62
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined 67 3/4.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 14.

Cotton Delivery Liverpooy:—	Mid. Uplands	G O C
March	13.78	+.01
April	13.74	+.02
May	13.83	+.02
June	13.82	+.02
July	13.86	+.01
August	13.75	+.02
September	13.64	+.01
October	13.56	+.01
November	13.45	+.02
December	13.43	+.02
January	13.38	+.01
February	13.33	+.01
March	13.29	+.01

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 14.

Mtrch	35.85 +.62
April	35.05 +.62
May	34.30 +.62
June	33.25 +.62
July	32.30 +.57
August	31.40 +.57
September	30.10 +.55
October	28.80 +.50
November	25.33 +.35
December	24.78 +.35
January	24.33 +.35

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Mar. 14.

Total in sight 22,985,000 Bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 310,000 Bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 254,000 Bales.
American Visible Supply 4,136,000 Bales.
Other Visible Supply 168,000 Bales.
Total Sales 53,000 Bales.
East Indian Sales. 1,000 Bales.
East Indian Stock 15,000 Bales.
East Indian Forward 3,300 Bales.
East Indian Imports 1,000 Bales.
American Afloat 107,000 Bales.
East Indian Afloat 33,000 Bales.
Total Auoat 198,000 Bales.
Taking of the world's Spinners of American Cotton 325,000 Bales.

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 16

Future Delivery Prices:—		
March	13.75	—.12
April	13.70	—.13
May	13.77	—.14
July	13.81	—.13
August	13.66	—.14
September	13.54	—.14
October	13.49	—.09
December	13.36	—.09
January	13.31	—.09
March	13.23	—.08
Egyptians:—		
May	35.10	—.50
July	33.15	—.50
November	25.50	—.35

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, March 17.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 3 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	443½	443½	
Bombay Cotton	537½	520	
Bombay Dyeing	943½,937½,942½	952½,942½	
Century	573½,565	571½,575	
Nagpur	530	532½	
Colaba ex-divi.	142½	141½	
Crescent ex-divi, ...	245	243½	
Indore	378½,377½	380,378½	
Kohinoor	1250	1250	
New Great ex-divi. ..	385,380,383½	380,385,387½	
Pearl	561½,555,557½	561½	
Phoenix	535	530	
Bharucha	110	110	
Simplex	205	210	
Swan	1162½	1162½	
Swadeshi	615	615	
Pabni	348½	348½	
Fazal	955,940,947½	945,955,946½	
Mathuradas	257½	257½	
Tata Mill	200	190	
Globe	50	50	
Mysore	125	125	
Madhavji	367½,365	368½,366½	
Finlay	800	800	
Gokak	120	117½	
Edward Sassoon	160	160	
Meyer Sassoon	120	120	
Tata Hydro Ord.	1010,1000	1015,1017½	
Bombay Burma Old ..	342½	338½	
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	103½	102½	
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	85	85	
Bundi Cement	10	10	
Central E. Mining	33½	33½	
Indian Cement	45	45	
Tata Steel Ordy.	20½	20½	
Tata Steel Defd.	67½	66½	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 16

Cotton Delivery, Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands	G O C.
March	13.87	+.09
April	13.83	+.09
May	13.91	+.08
June	13.90	+.08
July	13.94	+.08
August	13.80	+.05
September	13.68	+.04
October	13.58	+.03
November	13.47	+.02
December	13.45	+.02
January	13.40	+.02
February	13.35	+.02
March	13.31	+.02

Tone.— Barely Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 16

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 1000 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard moderate demand 14.32.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 38.25.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)—

March	25.44
May	25.70
July	25.93
New York Noon Call—	
March	25.38
May	25.67
July	25.90
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	
March	25.70
May	25.90

EGYPTIAN COTTON

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 16

March	36.90 +1.05
April	36.00 +.95
May	35.60 +1.30
June	34.55 +1.30
July	33.65 +1.30
August	32.40 +1.00
September	30.95 +.85
October	29.20 +.40
November	25.85 +.32
December	25.35 +.57
January	24.85 +.52

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 16

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 42000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 31000
Day's Exports to Continent 63000
Futures at New York:—

March	25.08	—.45
May	25.30	—.47
July	25.54	—.45
October	25.10	—.40
Spot Cotton at New York	25.45	—.45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	25.35	—.45

Futures at New Orleans:—

May	25.32	—.49
July	25.56	—.46

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 21 1/4
Demand Bills 4.78.12
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined 68

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 16

Scinde:—	
Good	11.20
Fully Good	11.60
Fine	12.00
Bengal:—	
Good	11.30
Fully Good	11.70
Fine	12.10
Oomra:—	
Good	11.85
Fully	12.25
Fine	12.65
Broach:—	
Good	12.05
Fully Good	12.45
Fine	12.85

EGYPTIANS

March	36.65 +.80
May	34.95 +.65
July	33.00 +.70
November	25.90 +.57
December	24.90 +.57

WHEAT.

London, Mar. 14.

Barletta Russo 63 ½ lbs. M/A value 65/6
Rozario Santa Fe. 64 lbs M/A value 66/-.
Tone.—Weak and lower.
Australian M/A selltrs 66/6
Choice White Karachi F/M value 63/-.
Soft Red Karachi F/M value 62/3
Tone:—Weak and Lower.
Club No. 2 Calcutta A/M nominal 64/6
Wheat afloat 3,085,000 quarters.

London, March 16.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. March/April value 65/6.
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. March/April sellers 67.
Tone:—Dull.
Australian March/April sellers 64.
Choice White Karachi February/March sellers 62
Soft Red Karachi nominal.
Tone:—Dull.
Club No. 2 Calcutta, nominal.
Cargo, Australian paid for January 64/6 Lading 13

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, March 17.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms. Ready Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	67 0 0	9 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	66 0 0	9 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	69 0 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 13 0	11 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawn. pore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawn pore	11 12 0	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 10 0	14 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 5 0	13 13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	71 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ..	62 0 0	12 8 0
Poppyseed, White ..	13 12 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	85 9 0	13 9 0
Mowrassed	9 12 0	10 4 0
Barley	47 0 0	6 12 0
Castroseed	85 0 0	12 15 0
Cotton Seed Ready Delivery		....
Jira	15 0 0	....
Forward,	Rs. a. p	
Wheat, May	8 8 6	
Linseed, May	13 13 9	

LINSEED.

London, March 16.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
April/May done and sellers £23 1/2.
Linseed Tone:—Poor demand. Prices lower.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
March/April sellers 47 3/8.
May/August Done and Sellers 47 3/8.

London, Mar. 14.

Linseed La Plata Argentine M/A sellers quoted and lower £ 21 5/8.
Cottonseed Bombay M/A quoted Dull £ 9 3/4
Castorseed Bombay M/A sellers Dull £23½
Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold nominal £ 20 3/8.
Rapeseed Toria M/A sellers 21.
Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata F/M shipment to Hull at 21 5/8 — Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi M/J value at 63/-.

London, March 16.

Linseed La Plata Argentine opened steadier and closed quiet March/April paid and sellers at £21 5/8.
Cottonseed Bombay March/April quoted £9 3/4.
Castorseed Bombay March/April sellers £23 1/2.
Rapeseed Toria March/April sellers £21 1/4
Tone.—Firmer and little doing.
Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for April/May shipment at £23 1/2 and in Linseed La Plata Argentine at £21 3/4

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Opening ceremony of Indian National Industrial and Art Exhibition, "Congress House", 233, Girgaon Back Road, 7-15 p.m., by Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah.

Annual meeting of Society for Protection of Children in W. I., Municipal Corporation Hall, 6-15 p.m.

Opening ceremony of New School Building, of H. H. Aga Khan's Ismailli Board, by Governor, Sandhurst Road, near Dongri.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya "At Home" to Ministers and Members of Legislative Council, Bhai Jiwanji Lane, Thakurdwar, 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 19.

Opening of Salvation Army Rescue Home at Matunga by Governor, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 20.

Laying of foundation stone of "Prince of Wales Wards" G. T. Hospital, by H. E. Governor, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 21.

The s.s. "Delta Maru" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Prize Distribution of American Mission High School and Marathi School, the Hon. Sir Norman G. Macleod, presiding, Byculla, 5-30 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Intermediate Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp.	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	24 40	8 30

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Mar. 18 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h.45m. Sunset 6h.49m.
Mar 19 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h.44m. Sunset 6h.50m.
Mar. 20 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h.43m. Sunset 6h.50m.
March 21 (Sat) Sunrise 6-42. Sunset 6-50
March 22 (Sun) Sunrise 6-41; Sunset 6-50
March 23 (Mon) Sunrise 6-40; Sunset 6-51
March 24 (Tues) Sunrise 6-39; Sunset 6-51
March 25 (Wed) Sunrise 6-39; Sunset 6-51
March 26 (Thur) Sunrise 6-39; Sunset 6-51

MARATHI GRANTH SANGRAHALAYA.

An "At Home" in honour of the Hon. Ministers and members of the Legislative Council has been arranged for by this institution at 9-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) in their Hall, Bhai Jiwanji Lane, Thakurdwar.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 16th March 1925 to 6 a.m. of 17th March 1925.

Smallpox 21 attacks and 10 deaths: Cholera nil; Plague 2 attacks and 2 deaths; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 92; total mortality this day last year 124.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from Bombay of the 7th instant arrived at Port Said at 12-30 p.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 7 p.m. the same day.

The B. I. s.s. "Mandala" which left Bombay on the 5th instant left Port Said on the morning of the 16th instant.

The B. I. s.s. "Morvada" which left Bombay on the 19th ultimo arrived Plymouth on the morning of the 15th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tottori Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 16th instant, and is due to arrive here on Friday morning the 20th.

S.S. "Tokushima Maru" and s.s. "Muroran Maru" (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 12th and 14th March respectively.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ 58TH ANNIVERSARY

There will be a Divine Service for Ladies only in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum today at 4 p.m. (S. T.) which will be conducted by Miss Krishnabai Juvere.

A gathering of the boys of the Prarthana Samaj Night Schools will be held to-day at 9 p.m. when Mr. J. K. Parulker, will preside and distribute the prizes.

SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Hon. Secretary of the Corps writes:—Volunteers of the above Corps are requested to be present in Khaki Uniform to-day (Wednesday) at 4.0 p. m. (S. T.) precisely at the Congress House No. 223, Girgaum Back Road. Every Volunteer should make it a point to attend.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

The various Volunteer Corps in Bombay are requested to be present to-day (Wednesday) before 5 p.m. (S. T.) to arrange duties by the Officer Commanding during the National Week Celebration commencing to-day at the Congress House, 223, Girgaum Back Road.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

The annual general meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India will be held in the Municipal Corporation Hall today (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

A special general meeting of the members of the Society will be held in the same Hall (to-day) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to add the following rule as Rule 11A to the Rules and Regulations of the Society:—

"The Society shall have power of appointing Trustees of the property and funds of the Society and authorising such Trustees to hold the Society's property moveable and immoveable subject to such conditions as the Society may from time to time direct", and to appoint Trustees under the aforesaid rule authorising them to accept a lease from the Bombay Improvement Trust of plots Nos. 410, 413, 415, Dadaji Matungi Estate on which the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Hall is built, and to execute a Declaration of Trust in respect of the same.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A JUVENILE THIEF.

HIS APPEAL TO MAGISTRATE.

Mohanlal Chaganlal, a Hindu boy aged 10 years pleaded guilty to the charge of theft before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and added, "I pray that I should be set free by executing a bond for good behaviour."

Asked by the Magistrate how he came to know the procedure of the law courts, the boy promptly replied: "Well I saw your Worship releasing some accused persons on executing bonds for good behaviour, this morning. I pray that I should be shown the same leniency."

Sergeant Hill who put up the accused, said that in view of the accused being acquainted with the technicalties of law, Sergeant Hill was induced to ask his Worship for time to enquire into accused's antecedents.

His Worship granted the time asked for adding that the accused be given facilities to communicate with the persons with whom he was putting up.

CONVICTED OF BREACH OF TRUST.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which Krishnalal Narayandas and Rakupal Hesandas were charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 22,000 and odd. The Magistrate on evidence convicted and sentenced each to three months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 200 or, in default, three months further imprisonment.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, police prosecutor conducted the prosecution. Mr. Mohanlal Desai appeared for accused No. 1 while Mr. A. de Cruz defended the second accused.

The prosecution alleged that Krishnalal was a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Kilachand Devchand and Co. He was entrusted with the collection of money. In February last, the accused received a cheque from Messrs. Volkart Bros. in the matter of castor seed transaction. This cheque the accused cashed at the Imperial Bank the very next day. Accused No. 1 along with accused No. 2 then left Bombay for Calcutta with the amount. Krishnalal gave the amount to Nakupal for safe custody. On the way Nakupal made himself scarce. Krishnalal lodged a complaint with the police who brought him down to Bombay for further investigations. Krishnalal was put under arrest by the Bombay police in pursuance of a complaint filed by Messrs. Kilachand Devchand and Co. Nakupal was subsequently traced. The police were able to recover the whole amount.

The Magistrate found both the accused guilty and sentenced as above.

CHARGED WITH RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Raghunath Mahadeo, tramcar driver No. 412 was charged with rash and negligent driving.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla prosecuted while the accused was defended by Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law.

Mr. H. C. B. Mitchel, Administrator-General, who appeared as one of the prosecution witnesses deposed that on Sunday last at about 5-15 p.m. he was going along the footpath opposite "The Times" Buildings when he saw the taxi driver trying to take a turn towards the taxi stand near Victoria Terminus. The taxi was going from the direction of Victoria Terminus towards the Crawford Market. Before taking the turn, the taxi driver signalled that he was doing so. As the taxi was on the tram track, it suddenly stopped. At the same time a tram car going in the same direction as the taxi and driven by the accused was about a 100 yards from the taxi. In spite of the taxi driver's signal to the accused to stop, the accused did not even try to pull up the car with the result that there was a collision.

Further hearing of the case adjourned.

CORONER'S COURT.

ELECTROCUTED.

Mirzagul Navgani, a Mahomedan aged 35 years was working on the electric railway lines at Victoria Terminus on Monday when he came into contact with a live wire and was electrocuted. As life was not extinct, first-aid was given to him. He was then removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died subsequently.

CRUSHED UNDER CART.

On Monday at about 1 p.m. Sakharam Mukaji, a cart driver, left his cart in charge of Bhima Bhaoo a 10-year old boy at Carnac Bunder and went to see if there was enough room for him to unload the cart. The deceased Bhima in the meantime drove the cart and a wheel dashed against a stone on the road and the cart shook severely and the deceased fell down. The left wheel of the cart passed over him and he died within ten minutes.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The jury remarked that the driver Sakaram Mukaji was wrong in leaving the cart in charge of such a small boy like the deceased who was only ten years old.

BURNT TO DEATH IN GARAGE.

Abdul Kader Madar, a Mahomedan employed as a chauffeur by Mr. Alimohmed Fazalbhoy, a merchant, was sleeping in his garage at Forjett Street on the night of the 2nd ultimo when his motor car No. 9193-Z caught fire and he was burnt. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Monday last. Medical evidence showed that death was due to burns and septic absorption. At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CATTLE-SHOW AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

GOVERNOR OPENS GOWSHALA.

A large and distinguished cosmopolitan gathering was present at Kandivlee on Tuesday afternoon, when His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson opened the Sheth Gordhandas Sunderdas Mulji Jetha Cattle Breeding Farm and Gowshala. The Gowrakshak Mandali had made special arrangement to run a special train to carry the distinguished company which included some of the prominent public men of Bombay, Ministers of the Bombay Government and members of the Council. Seth Lalji Naranji received His Excellency and conveyed him to Gowshala. His Excellency after inspecting the Agricultural Exhibition and the cattle-show declared the Gowshala open. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency. After partaking of light refreshments the gathering dispersed.

(A fuller report will appear in a later issue.)

COUNCIL OF STATE.

DEBATE ON FRONTIER COMMITTEE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 16.

The solitary Swarajist in that reactionary "Council of elders" made his presence felt to-day in a fairly eloquent and telling speech. Mr. V. Ramadass has not got the All-India reputation of his pre-decessor Mr. Sastri for diction and language, but he imported into the serene atmosphere of the Council of State a spirit of sturdy nationalism. It was during an important debate relating to the future of the North West Frontier Province. Mr. Rangachariar speaking in the Assembly on Saturday asked what had happened to the Frontier Committee's report, but Mr. Bray, Foreign Secretary, maintained discreet silence on that occasion. To-day, however, the reply had to come from the same member who was promoted to the Upper Chamber by Lord Reading in order to manage the debate initiated there by Syed Raza Ali, another member of that Committee. Mr. Raza Ali is the President of the All-India Muslim League and it would have been more dignified if he had not thought it necessary to raise the question of the future of the Frontier in the manner he did. It is well-known that there is a wide and fundamental divergence of view between the Majority and Minority report of the Committee. As Mr. Natesan summarised the position the Majority which consisted of European and Moslem members were for a Moslem province while the Minority consisting of Messrs. Rangachariar and Samarth (both Hindus) recommended reamalgamation of the five settled districts with the Punjab thereby repairing the Curzonian blunder. It was expected of the President of the Muslim League to take a broader view of the question, but he demanded not the consideration of the whole report, but to give effect only to the Majority recommendation which he said were liberal and action on which he remarked was long overdue. He entirely ignored the closely reasoned and well thought out Minority document on the unconvincing plea that the Minority report is of no account in the face of the Majority report. But Mr. Khaparde exploded this theory and rightly argued that the Majority and Minority are two parts of the same report and must be considered as a whole. While Mr. Natesan rebuked Mr. Raza Ali in a language of admirable restraint and begged for the postponement of the debate, Mr. Ramdass did not mince matters. Mr. Bray, the Foreign Secretary, however, disclosed the real intentions of the Government of India when he said that he justified the delay in publication of the report by referring to the inevitable argument of communal heat in the Frontier and the whole of Northern India, but as regards the control of the trans border area he made the significant statement that Government was re-thinking the question and as it was closely connected with India's foreign relations no delay was too long. Mr. Bray informed that one more Judicial Commissioner will be appointed, that the restrictions imposed on the members of the bar have been removed and that the power vested in appellate courts to enhance sentences imposed in lower courts has also been withdrawn. Mr. Raza Ali withdrew the resolution. A remarkable feature was that the nominated representative of Frontier in the Council (Major Akbar Khan) who before the Frontier Committee had pleaded for reforms in the Frontier to-day stood for postponement of reforms, because as he said "trust the man on the spot." Evidently he was the gramaphone of the Local Government. The motion was withdrawn, but how is safety to be ensured to the people of the Frontier, that problem can be solved only by the Congress.

DETAILED PROCEEDING.

DELHI, Mar. 16.

Mr. Raza Ali in moving his resolution traced the history of the demand which led to the appointment of the Committee. The Committee examined 22 official witnesses, 13 of whom were European officers. Non-official Indian witnesses examined numbered 76, of whom 28 were Hindus, the rest being Musalmans. The widest publicity was given to the proceedings of the Committee which attracted even non-co-operators who tendered evidence. It was unfortunate that the report of the Committee was not unanimous because Messrs. Rangachariar and Samarth had drawn their own separate report but this did not affect the question contained in his present resolution. The main question before the Committee was whether it was expedient to separate the unadministered tracts from five settled districts of the Frontier. If so whether these five settled districts could be reamalgamated with the Punjab as it was before 1900 when they were dismembered from the Punjab and if separation was not expedient and amalgamations with the Punjab impossible, what administrative Reforms were necessary. The majority section of the Committee had in view of the intimate relations that existed between the people of the dis-order and trans-border area, come to the conclusion that separation of the tracts was impossible. Expert opinion on this question was wide and voluminous when separation of the settled districts from the adjoining area was considered impossible. The majority consequently ruled out amalgamation of settled districts with the Punjab. Majority then proceeded to make liberal recommendations for administration of frontier districts. They suggested establishment of legislature with sixty per cent. of elected representatives thereon and appointment of Executive Council and Minister. It was proposed to give Hindus double their share of representation in the Council on lines of the Congress-League pact of 1916. The majority further recommended appointment of additional Judicial Commissioner and suggested drastic curtailment of frontier crimes Regulation. Such were the liberal recommendations suggested by the committee which Mr. Raza Ali contended should be given effect to without any delay because the people of the frontier were getting impatient at not having obtained any kind of reforms along with the rest of India in 1919. Action on the report was overdue and whatever the cost the majority recommendations should be given effect to.

"NEITHER WISE NOR OPPORTUNE."

Mr. Natesan (Madras) pointed out that there was a distinct cleavage of view between the majority and the minority on the Committee and it was neither wise nor opportune to discuss the differences at this stage because it would only lead to widen the gulf that already existed between the large section of the Moslem population anxious to form a province of their own and a large section of Hindus favouring reamalgamation of the five settled districts with the Punjab. Moreover the majority recommendation was for the establishment of a Legislative Council and dyarchical form of Government—a system which had been found by experience to be unworkable even in more progressive parts of India.

Mr. Raza Ali:—Not in the frontier province.

Mr. Natesan:—I am afraid that Mr. Raza Ali, a keen politician that he is, forgets that dyarchy has not been a success in places where it has been tried and that it cannot work in a less advanced province like the frontier. If only Mr. Raza Ali considers the question carefully he will find that he is wrong. After what has taken place at Kohat and when the wounds are still sore and when members of all the communities and Government are making every effort to heal the wounds, we should not think of taking any proposal which, however reasonable in itself, cannot possibly be discussed in a dispassionate manner.

Major Akbar Khan of Hoti (nominated representative of the Frontier in the Council) also observed that the present was not the suitable time for a discussion of this resolution. He concluded by saying that they should trust the men on the spot.

Mr. V. Ramdass (Swarajist) in his maiden speech supported the minority recommendations of the Bray Committee.

"GOVT. ALIVE TO ISSUES INVOLVED."

Mr. Bray, Foreign Secretary, sympathised with Mr. Natesan in his appeal to Mr. Raza Ali for a reasonable attitude towards that most difficult question. He (Mr. Bray) found himself in some trouble over this motion because in spirit he agreed with Mr. Raza Ali's estimate. Government were fully alive to the great issues involved in this matter and they were anxious that right solution of the many difficult problems should be reached as soon as possible. Mr. Raza Ali had attacked the Government for delay in the publication of the report. The reason for the delay was that the Committee's enquiry had engendered communal heat on the Frontier and in the Punjab legislature and they were determined that as far as it lay in them nothing should be done which would add to that heat. Surely Government were successful. The report was published a year ago and he had not heard any complaint on that score. The delay in giving effect to the recommendations contained in the report was also justifiable. The problem of securing control over trans-frontier people was a live issue with Government for about thirty years and it was vitally connected with India's foreign policy. The problem during those years was whether this could be done without dismembering the Punjab and the problem was reversed. Two or three years were not a long period to think and rethink over the problem connected with India's foreign relations. Government had set itself down deliberately to rethink this difficult problem and see if there was any way out. Mr. Ramadass had said that all Indians had made up their minds against a forward policy. Let him re-read the gospel from which he had spoken namely the minority report. Mr. Rangachariar had made it perfectly plain that he recognised that the particular solution which he had propounded carried with it as its implications a movement of forward policy up to the verge of Durand line. Thus they all came back to the old conclusions that the impelling interest of India as a whole made it impossible to reamalgamate the districts with the Punjab for the same reasons that led to the dismemberment of the Punjab, to wit, that they could not control the trans-frontier area except through districts and the authority to control the districts must be the same authority as that which controlled the agency. The minority had endeavoured to explain the reasons in their report and those who opposed the majority report must devote more time to study of it. It was, however, regrettable that the decision against reamalgamation left many difficult questions in suspense. Government would have preferred to have dealt with the question as a whole but there was a certain amount of impatience abroad and he had been pressed to announce Government's conclusions. Government had so far decided against judicial amalgamation and in favour of strengthening the judiciary, by the appointment of an additional Judicial Commissioner drawn where possible from the local bar. Great play was made about the inequity of the restrictions on the bar. These restrictions had been removed. (Applause).

Mr. Khaparde spoke next and supported the minority report.

SYED RAZA ALI'S REPLY.

Syed Raza Ali replying to the debate said he was surprised to hear that the publication of the report was delayed deliberately. There was no communal heat in the Frontier during the last two years except for the recent Kohat affair. At any rate when the report was ready there was less communal heat in the Frontier than in other parts of India. Mr. Raza Ali expressed opinion that if the reforms had been introduced and there was a legislative council then surely the Kohat affair could have been discussed in the local Legislature and a solution arrived at. He was even more surprised to hear that Government was reconsidering the problem of administering the trans-frontier area. Was Government, he asked, going to disregard the majority report of the committee which had made full enquiries at considerable expense of time and money?

Mr. Bray assured Mr. Raza Ali that the delay in publication of the report was due to communal heat not only on the Frontier but also in the whole of Northern India.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Raza Ali then withdrew the resolution.

MAHOMEDAN DEPOSITORS IN P. O. SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. Haroon Jaffer moved that Government be pleased to keep a separate account of the interest payable by Government on deposit accounts in Post Office Savings Bank opened by Mahomedan depositors who, owing to their religious belief had requested that no interest should be credited to them, and that this sum should be set aside as a special fund to which also any interest on Government securities foregone by Mahomedan holders under similar circumstances should be credited and this Fund should be utilised in awarding scholarships to poor Mahomedan students in the Muslim University, Aligarh. Mr. Haroon Jaffer said there were several Mahomedans who refused to take interest through religious scruples on loans and deposits in banks. Whatever the origin or justification of this idea, the fact could not be ignored that some Mahomedans considered it a thing enjoined by religion to forego interest. They kept money in Banks only for safe custody and they invested in Government securities as means of providing safety for their savings. He urged Government to maintain separate accounts so that the total of the interest would be utilised in giving scholarships to poor Mahomedan students in High Schools and Colleges of Aligarh University.

Haji Ismail Choudhry, Khan Sahib Aman Ali and Mr. Yamin Khan supported the resolution as being in the interests of the Mahomedan community.

Mr. MacWatters explained what he called non-committal attitude of Government.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari supported the resolution and asked Government to accept it and then decide in consultation with Muslims as to the form the money should be spent in.

Mr. Raza Ali also supported the resolution as thereby, he said, they would be advancing the cause of social reform among Mahomedans.

Mr. Ramsaran Das supported the resolution.

Sir Narsimha Sarma said that the question had been under consideration of Government for not more than three weeks. They wanted more time to fully ascertain the Moslem view before proceeding further.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas moved that further consideration of the question be postponed till the Simla session to enable Government to ascertain the Moslem view. The mover had no objection to the postponement. The discussion was accordingly adjourned.

The Council then rose and will meet on Wednesday.

I. N. INDUSTRIAL & ART EXHIBITION.

TO BE OPENED TOMORROW.

The opening ceremony of the Indian National Industrial and Art Exhibition at the "Congress House", 223, Girgaon Back Road, (below Kennedy Bridge), will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.) by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Kt., C.B.E., President, Legislative Council.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

CALCUTTA, March 17.

In the share market jutes ruled easier today in sympathy with hessians and the drop in the raw material bears being responsible for lowering prices in the speculative shares. The hundred rupee stocks hardly exhibited any weakness. In coals for want of outside support lower values being realised in this section. In teas with buyers holding off for the moment the general position continues unchanged. Miscellaneous disclosed no features of any particular interest. Government securities remain firm in tone. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 67/4; 5 per cent bonds 1933 97/6; 5 per cent war loan 1929-47 94/10; 5 per cent loan 1945-55 98/8; 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 103/14; 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/9; 6 per cent bonds 1927 100/14; 6 per cent bonds 1930 102/8; 6 per cent bonds 1932 103/14.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1389.

Railways—Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light Railway 70; Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref 81; Sara Serajganj Railway 18; Tazpore Balipara Tramways pref 53.

Cottons:—New Victoria 2/12.

Jutes:—Albion 502/8; Alliance 665; Auckland 304; Bally 263/8; Caledonian 626/8; Cheviot 300; Clive 47/12; Empire pref 110; Fort Gloster 1063/8; Howrah 46/8; Hukumchand ord 9/8; Kankinarrah 482; Kinnison 1063/8; National 32/14; Reliance 65.

Coals:—Bhalgora 9/4; Equitable pref 82; Govindpore 7; Kasta Collieries 3/12 discount; Katras Jherriah 91/8; Nazira 13/4.

Miscellaneous—Kangra Valley Slate 167; Kalyanpur Lime 11/8; Britannia Engineering 4/4; Marshall and Co 3; Triton Insurance 108; British India Corporation ord 4/12; Spences Hotel 9/12; British Burma Petroleum 4/14; Howrah Oil 10; Midnapore Zemindary 107; Anglo Oriental Navigation 17/8.

Tea Companies—Kalacherra 122; Orang 11/8; Rutema 20/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and fifteen sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-second pence.

The directors of the British India Corporation Cawnpore have recommended a dividend of ten annas (81/3 per cent.) on ordinary shares. The net trading profit is estimated at over 32 lacs after providing a sum of over 8 lacs for depreciation.—A. P.

PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

The annual meeting comes off to-day. This premier political Association of Bombay needs both vigour and resources. Its activities are limited. Its public functions are restricted. Its usefulness is minimised. Why? For lack of workers, and lack of funds. Mr. H. P. Mody is so able and yet so over busy. Mr. N. M. Joshi is devoted to the Secretarial work, though he is away so long. For the best collection of subscriptions Mr. K. K. Dalal, the new Secretary, is responsible. Sir D. M. Petit, the President, is so punctual, helpful and graceful. But we do need men like Messrs. Munshi, Chagla, Madon, Vibhakar, Master, Prof. K. T. Shah on the Council. Either Mr. Chagla, Mr. Munshi or Mr. Vibhakar would do very well as one of the Secretaries. With this new blood, we want funds. Mr. K. K. Dalal is doing his best in collecting subscriptions. But, there are wealthy members, who can and should help the Association generously. But for resources, the Association should have held public meetings and given expression to the City's indignation at the Iniquitous Budget, the Muddiman Report etc. Will the leading citizens stir up in time and make this premier Association a real and living force in the city? That is their duty. Let us see, how they do it.

THE EXCISE DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When Sir Basil Blackett states that the Secretary of State would have had no objection to the Excise Duty being removed and I unhesitatingly accept the statement.

But I would like to know whether these remarks of the Secretary of State were qualified in any way, for it is quite conceivable that the Secretary of State might have added that at the same time he hoped that the Government of India would do all they could to delay this eventuality, because it is obvious that although the removal of the Excise would to-day affect Japan more than Lancashire, it is also equally obvious that the continuance of the Duty cannot in any way hurt, and its removal might to some extent even though a small one affect Lancashire, especially if they are considering the production of a low grade cloth made from Indian Cotton, as stated in the press.

Sir Charles Innes who is a confirmed free trader is reported to have said some little time ago that should the Excise Duty be removed, he would press for a reduction in the Import Duty. Sir Charles Innes must have been speaking with his tongue in his cheek, because at the present time not only is the textile industry in India receiving no protection at all against foreign imports, but in fact it is the foreign imports which are being protected against the Indian industry.

Even if we take the alleged protection to the Indian Mills as 11 per cent. less 3½ per cent. equals 7½ per cent. the 1/16d. exchange means a protection of 12½ per cent. to the Lancashire import giving them a net advantage of 5 per cent.

When we consider that the Yen has depreciated 12½ per cent. in relation to sterling, we have the extraordinary situation of the Japanese product having the advantage of 17½ per cent. over the Indian produced article. And it must be remembered that I have ignored the fact that the duty on Stores and Machinery has been calculated to penalise the Indian Mills by an extra 2½ per cent.

Sir Basil Blackett has expressed his unwillingness to substitute a tax for the Excise Duty which would put money into the pocket of the Millowners. It is difficult to understand Sir Basil Blackett's reluctance to substitute taxation which would reduce this preference in favour of foreign goods by 3½ per cent. It would be inconceivable in any country but India that a Finance Minister should view with such nonhalance the handicapping of a home industry and it is not unfair to say that Sir Basil Blackett does not appear from his public utterances to attach the importance to the success of Indian industries which one has the right to expect from one occupying his exalted position.—Yours, etc.,

E. VICTOR SASSOON,
E. D. Sassoon Building,
Dougall Road,
Ballard Estate, Bombay,
March 17.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, Mar 16.

The following matches were played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Birmingham 0, West Bromwich 0.

Third Division (northern section):—Rotherham 0, Barrow 1.

The match between Walsall and Tranmere Rovers was not played.

S. C. REPLAY.

In a replay for the Scottish Cup, the Celtic defeated St. Mirren by one goal to nil, at Ibrox Park, Glasgow.

RUGBY MATCH.

The following rugby match was played to-day:

Aberavon 9, Pontypool 12.—Reuter.

ANOTHER M. C. C. DEFEAT.

ADELAIDE, March 16.

The M. C. C. concluded their tour, today, with a very exciting three-days' match against South Australia. Gilligan winning the toss, the M. C. C. went in first and made 179 in their first innings. Top scorers being, Sandham 59, Hendren 38 and Tate 30. Australians in their first innings piled up 443, Rymill making 146, Rundell 90, and Pritchard 87. 264 runs behind the home team, the M. C. C. opened their second venture and after a thrilling play, made just 264, thus saving an innings defeat. South Australia who required a single run to win got it without any loss, Gun making one not out. South Australia thus won the match by ten wickets. Reuter.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

DR. J. J. MODY, L.M.&S. L.D.S. (Eng.
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The Bombay Chronicle
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1925.

DEFECTION OF INDEPENDENTS.

The Independents in the Assembly who are responsible for the latest success of the Government have all the foibles and none of the virtues of the Moderate Party. By 76 votes to 40, the Finance Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly and the Government owe their success to the dual code of tactics adopted by the Independents. Last year the Finance Bill was thrown out by the Assembly because of the united stand of Nationalists; this year the spirit of tinsel statesmanship and futile opportunism has demoralised the Independents; according to the confession of Mr. Jinnah during the Railway debate the Independents were going to mortify themselves—and the country—with acts of penance for the past. The Independents have tried to combine in themselves the distinction of nationalism with the tactics of moderatism, a pose as ineffective as it is unconvincing. As the defection of the Independents has occurred according to forecast, we are not very much distressed over the success of the Government. During the Railway debate, Mr. Jinnah remarked that the grant of the Railway Board should not be opposed, since the existence of Board rested on the Government who prescribed its constitution and its policy. Mr. Jinnah then was in a frightfully logical mood, and so we imagined that under the stress of ratiocination he would oppose the Finance Bill which enabled the Government to prescribe the composition of the Railway Board and to raise taxes. In his opinion, further rejection of grants would be bad. "In my opinion that will only make these protests less effective." In other words, he is willing to sanction supplies only before grievances are remedied but he would not make excessive use of the device to reduce the novelty of resistance. There is, in the pose, an adherence to principle and a deviation in practice. Mr. Jinnah and his followers forget that in the rejection of the Financial Bill the Swarajists do not hope for any legal prostration of the Government. Their motions are measures of censure and propaganda. The powers of the Assembly are of a limited character, and the object of the Opposition is clearly to establish the principle that those who cannot control expenditure, have no right to sanction taxes. Firm emphasis of the principle has moral advantages both to Government and to the people, and it is a pity that in the zest of co-operative diplomacy, Mr Jinnah and his followers have exaggerated differences, and supported the Government. We are sorry that the sense of expediency favoured by the Independents has weakened the solidarity of the Opposition. The Independents have not got any advantage or gained any principle out of their novel attachment to the doctrine of Supplies before Grievances. The Government have profited in that they are able to say that there is an improvement in the subserviency of the Assembly, thanks to the richer experience of the Reforms. The calculation of the Independents is as foolish as it is exasperating.

All that Mr. Jinnah could plead in favour of penitent compliance is: "I oppose the policy of obstruction." Swarajists who have not temporised with the principle of objecting to supplies they cannot regulate, are on much firmer ground. The Independents perceive that there is something disastrously naughty in saying that they cannot vote money without the sanctions of control. We are not able to follow them. The exposition of the case was left to Mr. Patel who, in a speech of drastic recapitulation, described the facts of bureaucratic arrogance—from the failure of the Muddiman Report to the resistance of the British Government to the Indianisation of the Army. His indictment was compact with facts, and if the charge was long in the utterance, it only showed the heavy account of official disloyalty to the cause of Indian freedom; and if Mr. Jinnah had not been obsessed by his newborn sense of "responsibility" he would, in this instance of opposition, have been a better judge of the duty of resistance. The Independents, no doubt, mean well but, as against the bureaucracy, they are not different from the man who politely sued the Scotchman for damages and was told that he was not likely to recover. As things now stand, the Independents have followed an irrationally fluctuating policy merely to establish their fame that they are not "obstructionists." In the matter of supplies to the Viceroy's Executive Council, they were in intrepid form, but when it comes to the main censure, they are enthused with responsibility and they dare not shake the house that Jack built. The blame of the discomfiture which pleased officialdom and which lends itself to perverse misrepresentation belongs to the Independents.

To Independents and Swarajists the public will, however, have a common word of warning to give. What is the meaning of the spirit of distrust among leaders? We understand the fluctuating calculations of the Independents, since they are essentially a familiar party in disguise. When the issue of a Supreme Court in India was discussed, there were forebodings of futile differences. When the question of Debt redemption was on the anvil, the Swarajists opposed the Independents upon one item and the Independents floored the Swarajists on another. All the amusement was derived by the third party. The Swarajist opposition to Mr. Shunmukham Chetty's motion may have been immaterial; we nevertheless cannot get over the assertion of the "Hindustan Times" that the defeat of the Independents caused vast joy among Swarajists. On the constitutional issue raised by Mr. Patel's motion Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal—whose intellectual condition suggests for him a seat in the Council of State—reproduces the turgid essence of his articles in the "Englishman." Lectures for and against obstruction are delivered until it enables Sir Basil Blackett, the mover of the Finance Bill, to say that he has no remarks to offer. The phase of internecine wrangle must have delighted the enemies of Indian freedom. We differ from Mr. Jinnah in thinking that the rejection of the Finance Bill would have resulted in the over-use of a fruitful privilege obtained through condescending gift. As a moral demonstration, its value increases with expression, although Mr. Jinnah deems it all an exhaustion of a pompous gesture of pre-designed incompetency. The bureaucracy does not like the tale of repudiation, and as Swarajists appear to be futile, there is a weariness on the other side due to obstruction. Parties must now consider the duty of fusion. While we regret the defection of the Independents, we do not think the bureaucracy has any right to regard their sapient infidelity as any indication of the failure of Swarajists opposition.

POPULAR EXPOSITION.

It is not often that the Government invite vigorous protests from the public, but speaking last week before the European Chamber, Sir Leslie Wilson wished there had been a better appreciation of the Meston Award at its very inception; in that case, His Excellency remarked, public protests would have been more vigorous. Indian critics did give the warning in time, it was a case of wasted breath. Do the Government, really, like being warned of the danger or the improvidence of their economic policy? Do they not look upon their critics as meddlers who disturb the self-esteem of official infallibility? While Sir Leslie Wilson was deploring the absence of timely foresight Professor K. T. Shah was repairing the defect by one of his popular lectures on Indian Finance, with special reference to Sir Basil Blackett's Budget. Another interesting lecture was, on the same day, being delivered by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, his theme being Exchange and his audience a circle of staid listeners. We require bigger efforts in the popularisation of economic ideas. Prof. Shah described his lectures as an informal extension of University work, and they form a type of service worthy of emulation. By a fiction dear to official hearts, economic thought and political thought must be kept in water-tight compartments, though it is as absurd as separating the study of sunlight from the faculty of eyesight. In England, they do not prate sulkily of mixing politics with economics. When questions of trade, tariff and transport are discussed nobody detects any politics in them because of the integral nature of their patriotic purpose. In India the artificial distinction is favoured as a convenience for vested interests and as a means of stifling independent criticism. The advocacy of Protection is supposed to be politics, how and why we do not know; Free Trade is supposed to suit loyalty and therefore it passes for unblemished economics worthy of Government Colleges. We must discard these trumpery conventions if we seek to fertilise public understanding with independent thought. Controversialists in England look upon their opponents as the victims of error and heresy; in India, unpalatable opinion is just denounced as politics. The keenness of the public to follow lucid expositions of finance and economics should not be disappointed and we hope competent critics like Prof. Shah will more readily come forward and promote the stimulation of interest in cognate subjects and incidentally foster the growth of democratic alertness.

In his four lectures, Prof. Shah gave a luminous survey of Indian finance, and their success was due to a fine blending of the qualities of curiosity, combativeness and creation. Sir Basil Blackett's Budget deserved, in the eyes of all critics, a strict and discerning analysis, and if Prof. Shah did not mince his words, it should be remembered that those who were wont to praise the expert Treasury Official, are now inclined to abate their eulogy. "Ditcher" writing in "Capital" describes the national balance-sheet as a performance of "pettifogging accountancy," and this after two years wasted in taking Sir Basil Blackett at his own valuation. If the administration of Indian finance is to be retrieved from the jugglery of figures, it must pass from the hands of accountants to those who can combine clear-sighted statesmanship with efficiency. In any case, there is at present a real need for critical vigilance and the awakening of popular opinion. In his first lecture Prof. Shah challenged the pontifical manner of the Finance Member, and traced the policy of expenditure by the Government. The Government of India have no rational principle on which the money they sedulously collect, is spent in the country. Expenditure should follow the needs of the people, but in India it is a disorderly muddle of commitments and extravagant claims by special interests. As expenditure is misdirected, the progress of taxation has, as Prof. Shah showed in his third lecture, no intelligent principle governing it. Taxation can be regulated for the re-distribution of wealth, but the idea of the Indian Government is reflected in the bandit-doctrine of "squeezability." The recapitulation of the history of the public debt involves a reminder of its unblessed origin, and Prof. Shah gave a graphic account of the way in which the East India Company transferred its deficits. The cost of peculation and strife was the nucleus of the milliard debt, and the speed at which it was pushed in the past ten years without remunerative return to India deserves the better attention of the public. It is like getting your nose pressed upon your own grinding stone. Criticisms of the ambush tactics of the Finance Department must be unsparing because they seem free without any notice to declare a windfall from enemy-ships one year and the following year announce that 3.41 crores have been written off on Persian Account. Mr. S. R. Bomanji underlined the criticism of the lecturer and added some caustic remarks of his own about the oil-syndicates, oil, of course, is thicker than water.

The Finance Department follows the routine of ordained selfishness and when it alters a little, it is for rigging up the exchange or for immersing Indian money in Persian Oil. They indicate a state of demoralisation caused by the absence of responsibility. Further, the cycle of *ad hoc* experts has prompted the growth of arid precedents. Prof. Shah criticised departments like railways and the post-office because the paralytic imagination of those in control will not respond to fresh ideas of public utility. His treatment of the issue of efficiency and inefficiency was attractive because of the illustrations he gave of dead-weight practice; he was not a dilettante repeating trite observations about finance or business administration, but a close student of enterprise in other countries. A Scotch railway-servant was once asked why he had been put on the duty of lightly hammering the axles of trains as they arrived. "I don't know, but this has been my job for thirty years." His back had a stoop and he went on working with the hammer. We have plenty of hammer-artists in office, because there is no one to question them. Some of Prof. Shah's ideas must strike the hammer-artists as monstrous idiosyncrasies. Lord Palmerston very sincerely held that Gladstone was bound to end his days in a mad-house, and he often regretted what he anticipated as inevitable. The brain-cells of the routinists in office require some fumigation, but what is wrong with Sir Basil Blackett is that he recognises only one authority, that is, himself, and he discharges opinions as if they were final and unanswerable. Public judgment should be made more sensitive to the economic injury of irresponsible Government; and it can be helped through the disinterested and scientific exposition of subjects by competent authorities.

Notes of the Day.

Not Enough.

If the Government of India imagine that by offering Bombay a crumb in the shape of Rs. 22 lakhs of remission in Provincial Contribution, they are sadly mistaken. The claim of Bombay is not for doles from the charity of the Finance Member of the Government of India but for bare justice. Bare justice will not be done to Bombay even if the provisional remedy suggested by the local Council of the remission of Rs. 56 lakhs is adopted. What is required is not merely the remission of the Provincial Contribution, but the undoing of the real wrong done to Bombay by the separation of resources whereby the Presidency, along with Bengal, was cheated of the expanding heads of her revenues. Bombay will not and cannot be satisfied until a revision of the allotment of revenue resources is made on a rational basis. Sir Basil Blackett had hitherto taken refuge behind the Devolution Rules in resisting Bombay's claim. Now he has himself scrapped the Rules first by remitting Bengal's contributions for three years and now by the "concession" to Bombay and other Provinces. Having thus realised the injustice of these Rules, he should, in fairness, have utilised the surplus by a strictly equitable remission of the contributions from different provinces. That instead of doing the right and proper thing, he has allowed his own arbitrary whim to have full play only strengthens Bombay's case for an immediate re-opening of the Meston Settlement.

Education and National Unity.

We have received a copy of the Presidential Address by Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan delivered at the Provincial Muhammadan Educational Conference held at Allahabad the other day. The main characteristic of the address is its emphasis on and approval of the ideal of National unity which is now being brought about by various forces. Thus it has tried to give a new direction and lead to the communal outlook in education, which is a great necessity in all movements in India. The school must become, Dr. Shafaat says, the chief means for developing among all classes and all creeds that sense of national unity and national strength which is essential to the growth of a powerful and self-reliant nation. In pointing out the causes of the failure of our education to satisfy the national needs Dr. Shafaat Ahmad has rightly said that the school should be life, not a preparation for life; it must reproduce the typical conditions of social life. This must be done by looking to the nature of the child and the requirements of the community. The great needs of modern India, according to him, call for that form of education and training which will not merely impart literary education, and prepare for economic competence and national citizenship, but will also give to the national groups a new conception of national character, and create new standards of value for national effort. This school is to be a constructive national force, forging the synthesis of communal ideas into national ones. The State in India is a police State and not an educational State. The need of vocational education must be satisfied. He asks the Muslims "learn your job thoroughly and well, and perform it with all your might." "The days of begging are gone never to return" is a sound advice to mendicant or expectant Indians. He suggests the teaching of "fewer subjects, fuller consideration of subjects, more thorough treatment." One defect, however, in the address seems to be that there is no definite pronouncement on the attitude towards knowledge, neighbours and science. What actual tenets are to be propounded in schools is not in any way shown. The need of this is the greatest to-day because of the intense communal and hence conflicting outlook on national life of a large section of the Muslim community.

A Pioneer Institution.

Mr. Jayakar, speaking at the Silver Jubilee celebration of Davar's College of Commerce on Sunday, described the latter as a land-mark in the progress of the country. The tribute high as it is, is fully deserved. For the institution has played a leading part in popularising commercial education in the country and, thereby, contributing to its economic progress. Twenty-five years ago, Bombay though a great commercial city, not only did not possess any facilities for the proper training of those who largely controlled its commercial life, but those who sought training in commerce had also to struggle against prejudices, the strength of which it is not easy to realise to-day. As Principal Davar recalled at the Silver Jubilee celebration: "The University B.A.'s looked upon us with amused tolerance, the legal fraternity used to come in contact with us as accountants and treated us as so many glorified book-keepers. The orthodox merchants firmly held out that Commerce could not be taught in a school; medical and engineering professions graciously ignored our existence." All that is past history and now we have a full-fledged College of Commerce and Economics and the University grants a degree in Commerce. The happy result is in no small measure due to the splendid spade-work done by Principal Davar and his institution. It is surprising, however, that the University has not yet thought it fit to affiliate this College. The fact that students from all parts of the country flock to the Davar's College is at once a proof of its popularity and a testimony to the good work that it is doing in the cause of commercial education. Bombay being the centre of industrial and commercial life cannot have too many institutions of this kind. Affiliation of Davar's College to the University will, besides being an act of belated justice to it, also create a healthy rivalry with the Sydenham College and thus conduce to the efficiency of both.

OUR EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

(BY B. F. MADON.)

V.

In my last article I have shown that the way to raise the Rate of Exchange was to make the supplies of rupees scarcer and have said that Government was making existing supplies scarcer for the last 5 years.

Now the figures of the circulation of currency as given in the last article for 1919-20 and 1923-24 although they do not show the same rate of expansion as in the pre-war years do not on the face of them show any important contraction and therefore these attempts to reduce supplies will not be readily understood by the layman. I think it, therefore, well to point out that in the prewar period there were other sources than the Note Issue which provided additional supplies of the currency required. The circulation of currency Notes shows an expansion of only 15.89 crores between 1909-10 and 1913-14, but in the same period we had further additions to the circulating medium as follows:—

Sovereigns imported:

1909-10	13.86	crores
1910-11	12.81	,,
1911-12	27.51	,,
1912-13	26.69	,,
1913-14	12.75	,,
Total	93.62	crores

a considerable part of which must actually have ben used as currency, because gold for the arts in the shape of bars also continued to be freely imported in the same period. The remainder of these sovereigns must have been largely used for what is superficially called "hoarding" but which is really putting aside a part of the current income for a rainy day. The methods adopted since 1920 when the 2sh rate was made our legal rate have absolutely cut out this vast mass of gold currency from use as gold currency. Even to-day crores sovereigns are imported and go into the hoards but cannot be used as currency. You can only sell them as you would sell gold ornaments at a pinch.

In the same 5 years silver rupees were coined as follows: (these figures are for calender years)

1909	2.23	lacs.
1910	1.77	,,
1911	1.53	,,
1912	12.42	,,
1913	16.32	,,
Total	34.27	lacs.

As the increase on the Note circulation was only 15.89 crores it means that 15.89 crores of the new coin went into the Reserve as backing to the additional notes issued in this period, and the rest viz: Rs. 18.38 was issued against tender of either gold or sterling, and was added to the general circulation. Therefore it will be seen that while the period 1909-10 to 1913-14 shows an addition to circulation of only 15.89 crores in Notes, we had further additions in the shape of 93.62 crores in sovereigns 18.38 crores in rupee coin also making a total of 12789 crores and this is therefore the extent to which India was able to convert its foreign credits into Indian legal tender currency during the 5 years 1909-10 to 1913-14 and not to the extent of 15.89 crores only. By the simple "innocent and harmless" expedient of keeping the sovereign as legally the equivalent of Rs. 10 only, the whole of this enormous supply of currency has been cut out, because neither could sovereigns act directly as currency, nor could gold be tendered by Banks to get local currency in Exchange. I would ask all to take an interest in this question to remember that Government has been, by the simple expedient of keeping their absurd but "innocent" ratio alive, able to cut out additional supplies to the extent of 2025 crores a year that would have come in in the shape of sovereigns or of gold tendered to the Currency Office.

Dishonest.

However, this indirect contraction did not satisfy the authorities. It might prove too slow and they were possibly afraid that

(Cotinued on page 8).

*Previous articles appeared on 9th 10th 13th and 16th instant.

NO ADVANCE.

TILL APPOINTED TERM OVER

"TIMES" ON MUDDIMAN REPORT.

LONDON, March 17.

After analysing the Muddiman Committee's Reports the full text of which is just published, "The Times" finds that both reports made depressing reading, reflecting extraordinary confusing of estimates and viewpoints but deduces that the process of education (which is the declared purpose of Dyarchy) has been very trying to all concerned and must go much further before a definite conclusion regarding future development can be reached. The paper refers to the serious impoverishment of the provincial treasuries, which can only be remedied by improvement in the general financial situation of the country, whereas renewed suggestions for a constitutional change will militate against the spirit of confidence which is now with difficulty being restored. Therefore, it urges the British Government to take a prompt and decisive line and emphasises that while minor amendments to the procedure will be admissible and probably desirable the present system must be carried on for the appointed term and fully tested.—Reuter's Special.

JUBALAND FIGHTING.

CAUSE STILL UNKNOWN.

LEAFIELD, March 16.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Sir Ormsby Gore, Under-Secretary for Colonies, said he had information of recent fighting by sections of Jubaland Somalis. Disorders had occurred in parts of the territory about to be handed over to Italy under the recent treaty. None of the British forces had been engaged but reinforcements of the King's African Rifles had been ordered to the locality as a precautionary measure. He had no information as to the cause of the disturbance.—B.O.W.

LECTURES IN UNIVERSITY CENTRES.

"FOR STIMULATING RECRUITMENT" IN I. C. S.

LONDON, Mar 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lansbury drew attention to Lord Meston and others lecturing in Dublin, Aberdeen and other University centres with the object of obtaining recruits for the Indian Civil Service, and asked whether the lectures were organised on behalf of the Government of India or the Secretary of State for India, what the estimated cost of the lectures was, and how the expense was going to be met.

Lord Winterton replied that in pursuance of the recommendation of the Lee Commission that efforts should be made to stimulate recruitment by well-considered propaganda, Lord Birkenhead had invited certain gentlemen with distinguished Indian records to visit Universities on his behalf, and had arranged for informal discussions between the University authorities and officials. Expenditure was confined to actual out-of-pocket expenses which were of a trifling character, and was charged to the general revenues of India.—Reuter.

WIFE'S CASE AGAINST FORMER HUSBAND.

REMARKABLE EVIDENCE OF "GENERAL A."

LONDON, March 16.

The remarkable action brought by Mrs Dorothy Muriel Dennistoun against her former husband Lieut-Colonel Ian Onslow Dennistoun in the course of which it was revealed that the late Sir John Cowans was "General A" has entered on its third week of hearing with Lt.-Col. Dennistoun giving evidence. In the course of his deposition, he said that when a boy he ran away from Eton to South Africa and joined the Rhodesia Volunteers and afterwards Cape Police. He returned to England and got Captaincy in Grenadiers and served in the South African War. He married against his father's wishes when he was 39 and his wife 21. She had very nervous temperament. He could have divorced her in 1911, but he did not wish that his father should know that things had gone wrong. He obtained an appointment as A.D.C. in Jamaica through Sir J. Cowans, but owing to his wife's conduct he returned in November 1914 with a recommendation to staff appointment He saw Sir J. Cowans, was found unfit for active service, and got second grade appointment in Gibraltar through Sir John but entirely on his own initiative. Sir John promised him a higher appointment immediately they got rid of some dug-outs. Defendant till then believed that there was ordinary friendship between the plaintiff and Sir J. Cowns. Defendant later got an appointment in the House Defence Army carrying the rank of Lieut.-Colonel Himself and his wife arrived at Paris in April 1916. His wife was excessively annoyed when she found that Sir John had ordered rooms for her and Sir John with a communicating door. His wife afterwards accused defendant of driving her to this. Defendant was much upset, because it was only a continuation of what had been going on before.

Asked why he let her do it, defendant replied that he repeatedly forgave his wife and probably he would continue forgiving her now.—Reuter's Special.

DISARMAMENT.

ATMOSPHERE FAVOURABLE

WILL BRITAIN LEAD?

LONDON, March 16.

The House of Commons have agreed to the Army Estimates.

EARLIER MESSAGE.

In the Commons to-day, Mr. Worthington-Evans introducing the Army Estimates expressed his disquiet at the fact that no fewer than 49,245 would-be recruits had been rejected on medical or physical grounds, namely, five out of every eight. Next to ill-health, unemployment benefits were the most important obstacle to recruiting. As regards supplementary reserve, Mr. Evans emphasised that the Trade Union opposition to it was due to completely erroneous misapprehensions that the reserve was for the purpose of breaking strikes. The War Office would proceed without the help of Unions.

Mr. Stephen Walsh regretted misunderstanding with regard to the supplementary reserve, which he attributed to the rash stupidity of recruiting sergeants. The difficulty could be removed if it was made clear that the reserve would only be called upon in war time.

Mr. Atlee (Labour) questioned Mr. Evans as to whether it was advisable to sink so much money in the construction of barracks in Egypt. He was aware of the need for better accommodation there, but the political and military positions were, at present, unsettled rendering the whole position very difficult. He requested more information on this particular expenditure.

Mr. Sheils (Labour) moved in favour of the abolition of fees in military colleges to enable the sons of working class parents to take advantage of training.

Commander King, on behalf of Government, referred to the existing opportunities and pointed out that there was an objection to making education free in that there was no power to bind cadets to stay on and men might come, get this most technical and most expensive training and go away again at the end of it.

The motion was defeated by 240 votes to 100.

Mr. Runciman said that all were aware of the limitations imposed by the situation in India. The linked battalion system must be preserved and the requirements in India must largely settle the size of the British army. There were commitments in Egypt which might have been different and the commitments in Iraq which should be rapidly reduced and more rapidly the better (Liberal and Labour cheers). There were commitments in Palestine, which they were told were now down to a minimum. The only justification for the cavalry was the Middle East, but the minister ought to justify keeping up of a force of 12,000 cavalry at such a large expense. International atmosphere was at present very favourable for dealing with disarmament and Britain should take the lead in calling the disarmament Conference.—Reuter.

A LONG INTERVIEW.

DETERMINED TO ARRIVE AT SOLUTION.

LEAFIELD, March 16.

Mr. Chamberlain on his return from Geneva had an interview with M. Herriot in Paris this afternoon. An official bulletin issued subsequently says, "In the course of an interview which lasted two hours, the two ministers continued the exchange of views, which they had previous to the Geneva meeting, on different problems of foreign policy and especially on that of security with determination of arriving, in full cordiality, at a solution which would be acceptable to the two countries. The conversations resulted in making clear the essential points of the problems under discussion. Negotiations will be continued by diplomatic channels in the same friendly manner and in 'liason' with the other Allies."

DISCUSSION IN COMMONS.

The House of Commons will on March 24th discuss Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Geneva on the Protocol. The Premier informed Mr Ramsay MacDonald in the Commons this afternoon, that the Consolidated Funds which would be taken on that day would provide an opportunity for such discussion. It is expected that Mr. Chamberlain in dealing then with the subject of the Protocol will have statements to make in regard to the conversations which he has had in Paris with the French Premier and with the other Allied statesmen at Geneva.—B.O.W.

HERRIOT-CHAMBERLAIN POURPARLERS.

"AGREEMENT ON ALL ESSENTIAL MATTERS."

PARIS, March 16.

Mr. Chamberlain had a conference with M. Herriot for two hours, and told pressmen afterwards that the next meeting would be in London. M. Herriot said Mr. Chamberlain is an excellent man; we are in agreement on all essential matters.—Reuter.

SALT TAX AT RE 1.

ASSEMBLY VOTES FOR REDUCTION.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

"RELIEF" TO BOMBAY.

DELHI, March 17.

In the Assembly, on Tuesday, Sir Basil Blackett announced that the Government had decided, after consulting the Secretary of State, to devote 50 lakhs of surplus of 74 lakhs to non-recurring grants to Provinces. Bombay would receive 22 lakhs, Burma 13, Central Provinces 9, and Assam 6. This was in recognition of the views of the Assembly and in pursuance of the Government's policy to relieve Provinces.

Despite strong opposition by the Government the Swarajists with the help of some Independens carried Mr. Rama Iyengar's motion reducing the Salt Tax from Rs. 1-4 to Re. 1 per maund by 61 votes against 56. The Swarajists' attempt to reduce the duties to 8 annas and 12 annas had been previously defeated. The Finance Member warned them that if the House wanted to reduce the Salt Tax it would mean that there would be no relief to the Provinces.

The reduction of Petrol Excise duty by two annas a gallon was voted in the Assembly by 50 votes against 38.

The Swarajists' motion for the reduction of Postal rates was defeated by 58 votes to 52.

DELHI, March 17.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to continue the discussion of the Finance Bill and to pass it.

Mr. Bhore, replying to Mr. Sadiq Hussain's question regarding embargo on export of food-stuffs, said the price of wheat had increased from Rs. 5/4/0 per maund on January 9th, 1925, to Rs. 7/1/0 per maund on March 5th last. Taking rice as the other principal grain of India the price had actually fallen from Rs. 8/12/0 on January 2nd to Rs. 7/8/0 on February 7th. The figures for export of wheat from April to the last week of February 1924-25 were 56296 tons compared with export of wheat of 636,912 tons during the same period in 1923-24. Export of rice in 1924-25 during the same period was 1730,860 tons compared with 2206,321 tons during the same period in 1923-24. Government did not consider that there was any justification at present for considering the question of an embargo on food stuffs.

Maulvi Abdu Kasim referred with sorrow to the death yesterday afternoon of a member of the Assembly, Mr. Shamsukha, from Bengal. He paid a tribute to the public services of the deceased.

Mr. Amarnath, Mr. Safraz Hussain Khan, Sir Alexander Muddiman and Sir Campbell Rhodes joined in the appreciation. The President joined and said he would convey to the family of the deceased deep sense of sorrow of the House.

BURMA'S ANTI-INDIAN POLICY.

Mr. B. Ramcahndra Rao asked for leave to move adjournment of the House to consider the Bill introduced in the Burma Legislative Council to impose tax on passengers arriving by sea. One of the clauses of this Bill proposes to levy a tax at the rate of Rs. 5 in respect of every adult passenger who enters Burma by sea. Mr. Ramchandra Rao said the Bill was aimed against Indian immigration and that particularly it would affect Madras. He said that the question of immigration was central and that the local Council should not be allowed to enact the Bill.

The President held that the sanction to the introduction of the Bill was given by the Governor-General and not by the Governor-General-in-Council. The motion was not, therefore, in order.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said that the sanction was given by the Governor-General in the exercise of his personal discretion and the rules debarred the member from making a motion for adjournment on any subject on which he could not move a subtantive resolution. Mr. Ramchandra Rao observed this administartive sanction in respect of the Bill had to be given by the Governor-General-in-Council.

The President said that if such a sanction had been given the motion would be in order.

Sir Basil Blackett and Sir Charles Innes replied that no such sanction was asked for or given.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao held that the inter-Provincial emigration was a central subject and the discussion on it should be allowed.

The President agreed that the subject was central and could be discussed, but that the occasion chosen to raise the discussion was wrong because sanction had been given by the Governor-General.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao was willing to alter his motion in order to call the attention to the failure of the Government of India to object to the proposal of the Burma Government.

The President said that he did not know that the Government of India had failed because occasions would arise in the future when the Government of India could object to the measure if it chose to.

Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar asked whether this subject could be discussed on the motion to pass the Finance Bill to-day. (Laughter).

The President replied that it could be.

'RELIEF' TO PROVINCES.

Sir Basil Blackett next rose to make a statement on behalf of Government in regard to the budget position. He said that the budget as introduced showed a surplus of seventy-four lakhs of which only eighteen lakhs could be regarded as recurring surplus. Government had been impressed by the representations made by the House as to the undesirability under the present circumstances when they were relying on the contributions from the provinces to carrying forward so large a surplus even if it was non-recurring and they had given most anxious thought to the question in what manner they could meet the wishes of the House without doing anything which could be regarded as financially improper. The difficulty had been that they could not use non-recurring surplus in order to finance the recurrent loss of revenue. After very careful consideration and after consultation with the Secretary of State and informal consultation with Provincial Governments the Government of India had decided that they would propose in the House that out of the surplus the sum of 50 lakhs should be set aside for the purpose of making non-recurring grant to relieve contributions of these provinces: Bombay, Central Provinces and Assam which received no relief from recurring relief and also to Burma which got only 7 lakhs out of the total contribution of 84 lakhs. Objections to any such proposals were of course considerable. They did not want to get back to the system of doles to the Provincial Governments at the same time the Government of India thought that in the first year in which recurring relief was being given under the Devolution Rules to some of the provinces and when they had non-recurring surplus the distribution of such non-recurring surplus might be regarded as on quite a different footing from the Devolution Rules. He made it clear that the proposed non-recurrent reduction would be for one year only and would be without prejudice to the distribution of the future surplus whether recurrent or non-recurrent. The Government of India therefore proposed if the House so desired that non-recurring grant should be out of surplus as follows: Bombay twenty-two lakhs, Burma thirteen lakhs, Central Provinces nine lakhs and Assam six lakhs. These figures must necessarily be arbitrary. These had been arrived at after taking into consideration the amount of the contributions paid by the Provincial Governments and on the other hand all non-recurrent expenditure included in budgets of those provinces. Government had ascertained that in all classes cases non-recurrent expenditure included in provincial budgets was greater than the proposed relief so that the provinces might not be tempted to finance recurrent expenditure out of non-recurrent grant. They had informally consulted all the Provincial Governments and all of them had expressed their views on the subject. Most of them expressed gratitude. The Punjab Government, however, regarded the objections against this non-recurrent grant as very strong and desired it to be known that it had not given its assent. The Finance Member said he proposed to circulate to the members soon the amendment to his original resolution regarding remission of contributions to include these further remissions. He hoped the House would not mind the short notice.

WHAT ABOUT THE CUTS ALREADY MADE.

Before the Finance Bill was taken into consideration in detail Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar said: "We are thankful for such a bit of information that the Finance Member has given as to the state of the Budget on subsequent information. What the House would have liked to know yesterday and what it would like to know to-day is what has happened to the cuts which have been made by this House on the demands for grants. So far as I recollect on the Railway Budget there was a sum of 37 lakhs already withdrawn by the Commerce Member himself in consequence of his withdrawing the proposals to give effect to the Lee Commission's recommendations. There was a sum of 35 lakhs which this House cut out in regard to the money set apart on account of stores depreciation amount and there was also a sum of about

(Continued on next page.

LEE LOOT.

OFFICERS' PENSIONS.

S. OF S. APPROVES OF INCREASE.

LONDON, Mar 16.

In the House of Commons, Sir Frank Nelson asked whether it was proposed to accept the recommendation of the Lee Commission to increase the commutable proportion of pensions of officers in superior civil services to one half.

Lord Winterton replied that the Secretary of State approved of the increase and that necessary steps were being taken to give effect to it. The increase would apply to all officers in services in question irrespective of the date of their retirement.—Reuter.

ASIATICS' TRADING LICENSES IN TRANSVAAL.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Mar 16.

In the House of Commons, Col. Wedgwood drew attention to the Bill introduced in the Transvaal Assembly and announced in the Gazette 23rd February prohibiting the issue or renewal of trading or business licenses to any Asiatic within six miles of any Transvaal township or Municipality in which he was not an owner of fixed property, and asked what action the Government of India proposed to take regarding it.

Lord Winterton said that the Bill was a private member's Bill, and that he had not received any communication from the Government of India about it.

Col. Wedgwood asked whether the Government of India knew about the Bill or whether it had been communicated to them.

Lord Winterton said he would imagine they knew about it and recalled that he had already stated that the Government of India was directly communicating with the Union Governmen regarding these matters.—Reuter.

MAJOR KEMPSON'S RETIREMENT.

"NO GROUNDS FOR FURTHER ENQUIRY."

LONDON, March 16.

Replying to Major Hore-Belisha in the House of Commons, with regard to Major E. C. Kempson's retirement from the Indian Army in December 1922, Lord Winterton said that the matter had been very thoroughly investigated and Lord Birkenhead shared the opinion of Lord Olivier that there were no grounds for any further enquiry. Lord Winterton had gone into the case very fully and was convinced that Major Kempson had no grievances of any sort. The statement that his retirement was compulsory was without foundation.—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

QUESTIONS RE. HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

LONDON, March 16.

In the House of Commons, to-day replying to Lt.-Col. Sir Philip Richardson, with regard to the question of improvement of the standard of comfort and accommodation in hospitals for British troops in India, Lord Winterton said that progress was being made as fast as financial conditions permitted.—Reuter.

ROYAL TOUR

THEIR MAJESTIES TO LEAVE LONDON TO-MORROW.

LEAFIELD, March 16.

It is now officially stated that, as at present arranged, the King and Queen will leave London on Thursday morning for Genoa, where they will embark on the Royal Yacht for their Mediterranean cruise. The departure will be private and the whole trip will, so far as possiole, be devoid of ceremonial. The extent and route of the cruise will be settled by the King when he arrives on board the yacht. The King was able to receive visitors at Buckingham Palace to-day, and he also took a walk in the grounds for the third day in succession.—B.O.W.

PRINCE GEORGE UNDERGOES OPERATION.

LEAFIELD, March 16.

Prince George, the King's youngest son, underwent an operation to-day at Buckingham Palace. A bulletin states that the operation consisted of the removal of tonsils. The condition of His Royal Highness is satisfactory. It is reported that he will shortly go to the Continent to recuperate and will be able to sail for Chinese waters about the end of March to resume his naval duties.—B.O.W.

ZAGHLUL PASHA.

ZIWAR GOVT'S THREAT

ALLEGED ANTI GOVT. PROPAGANDA.

CAIRO, March 16.

Ingram Bey, on behalf of Sidky Pasha, Minister of Interior, called on Zaghlul Pasha, this morning, and warned him with regard to alleged unauthorised meetings and anti-Government speeches at his house, and requested Zaglul Pasha, to take steps to remedy the position in order to obviate Government action. Reuter.

STACK MURDER.

ARRESTED PERSONS' CONFESSION.

CAIRO, March 17.

It is reliably stated that some of persons arrested in connection with the murder of the Sirdar have confessed their participation in previous crimes including the murders of Abdel Pasha Razek and Ismail Bey Zuhdi outside the office of the newspaper "Alsiassa" in November 1922. It is reported that they have given out the names of the accomplices. It is also reported that a document has been found proving the participation of Dr. Chafikmansour in the murder of ex-Premier Boutros Pasha Ghali in 1910. Dr. Mansour is at present in prison in connection with the murder of the Sirdar and he is said to be showing signs of madness, but the police express the opinion that he is only shamming.—Reuter.

TURKISH REBELS SUPPRESSED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 17.

A message from Angora states that all the villages within twelve kilometres of Diarbekir have been cleared of rebels and the villages in which the Turkish troops were fired on have been destroyed.

Ismet Pasha, at party meeting to-day declared that further offensive action against the rebels was not likely.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE COMES TO "GRIPS" WITH SENATE.

TROUBLE OVER NOMINATION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, Mar 16.

Though President Coolidge has barely begun his term of President he has early come to "grips" with the Senate. A trouble has arisen over the Senate's rejection, by 41 votes to 39 of President Coolidge's nomination of Mr. Warren as Attorney-General. President Coolidge resubmitted the name with the explicit declaration that if it was again rejected he would grant Mr. Warren a "recess" an appointment under which Mr. Warren would hold the office until the next session of the Congress, but the Senate, to-day, reiterated its previous verdict with increased majority. The next step rests with President Coolidge.—Reuter.

LONDON CRIME SEQUEL.

SUSPECT DISCHARGED.

LONDON, Mar 16.

Albert George Rodwell, an insurance agent, who was charged, on March 2nd, with robbing and maliciously wounding Mr. Z. A. H. Ekisler, has been discharged, police having withdrawn the prosecution. Reuter.

Reuter's message, dated London February 28th first announced the news of the tragedy as under:—

"A wealthy naturalised Armenian merchant Z. A. H. Ekisler, the London agent of a big Paris store was found bleeding and unconscious on the floor of his office in Winchester Street in the city yesterday by a girl typist returning from lunch. His waistcoat was torn open and there were wounds on his head and wrist. Silver coins were scatterdd on the floor. A valuable watch, chain and a bloodstained poker were lying near by. The telephone wires were cut and the door was locked, the key lying on the mat outside. There were signs of a struggle. The police were summoned. Ekisler was removed to hospital in a dangerous condition. Hitherto he has been unable to make any statement. It is believed that the assailant was not a robber but was seeking documents. The only clue is a walking sticks inscribed with a peculiar foreign name found in the porter's office.

PADEREWSKI'S "GREAT OCCASION."

PIANIST PREMIER MOVED WITH EMOTION.

LEAFIELD, March 16.

Count Paderewski, the famous pianist and ex-Premier of Poland, played to his biggest audience, last night. In the studio of the British Bradcasting Company he executed a programme which was broadcast and replayed this being heard, it is estimated, by some ten million people. Newspapers generally agree that Paderewski was in magnificent form. It is stated that while playing his own nocturne he was so overcome with emotion that he was only able by great effort to carry on. At the conclusion of the performance, he was obviously very pleased and deeply moved by what he himself regarded as a great occasion. He caused it to be announced that he had autographed the gramophone records of pieces which he had played to be sold to the highest bidders the full proceeds would be given to Pol —B.O.W.

SALT TAX AT RE 1.

(Continued from previous page.)

20 lakhs in the capital borrowing programme which the House cut, which would all amount to an annual recurring saving of one lakh. I want to know. . . . (A few voices: "One crore and not one lakh.") I mean one lakh by way of interest on that borrowing programme. Borrowing being less, the total amount payable every year on account of that borrowing from out of revenue will be about one lakh. Therefore, I expect that as a result of this the total nett revenue on Railways Budget would be a sum of which one-third ought to go in aid of General Revenues. Under Part Two of the Budget nothing has been said about it and I think the House has not been fairly treated by the Finance Member."

Sir Basil Blackett replied that as regards the Railway Budget the first cut actually made was Rs. 78,100 under the Railway Board, Rs. 39,00,100 under Railway working expenses voted for and 35 lakhs under Railway working expenses voted for and 20 lakhs under Railway working expenses. "The House will remember that it was stated that they were made on the understanding that supplementary expenses would have to be introduced if necessary. It is obvious and I have already stated in this House some little time ago that you cannot take those cuts as representing at this stage an estimated reduction in the Railway expenditure for the year. The cut in regard to capital expenditure does not appreciably affect the annual Budget so far as it concerns the Railways. Therefore, I do not think that we can take any additional credit to the general Budget in respect of the cuts which at present are in such a position that they will have to be brought back to this House for supplementary estimates."

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar: "That is not our view."

Sir Basil Blackett: "That was the statement I had made."

As regards the other cuts there is a cut of Rs. 77,000 under Customs, Rs. 100 under Taxes on Income, Rs. 100 on Salt Tax, Rs. 100 under Opium, Rs. 17 lakhs under Stamps and Rs. 62,000 under the head of Executive Council. The Government of India have not yet taken a formal decision as to the action that they propose to take in regard to these cuts, but it is obvious that the only cut which affects the Budget position is the cut of Rs. 17 lakhs under Stamps that was made not because it was desired that expenditure should be incurred, but because it was proposed that the expenditure should be transferred from Revenue to Capital. In view of the fact that the Government of India have not had time to decide on what action they will take in regard to that particular cut there is a possible doubt—perhaps not a probable doubt—as to the size of the surplus. If that cut were to be met from capital some part of it under that would be met from this year's vote and some part of it would go to increase the expenditure of future years. The surplus, therefore, stands at 74 lakhs as in the Budget subject to some possible addition perhaps not probable in respect of 17 lakhs cut under the head of Stamps for the security printing Press at Nasik.

SALT TAX

Mr. Doraiswamy Aiyengar in moving that the duty on salt be reduced from one rupee and four annas to twelve annas said that the Government had no right to tax the poor man's breakfast. He said that if the salt tax was reduced its consumption would go up, thus making good the loss that revenues would suffer by reduction. Increased consumption of salt would improve the health of Indian people. The cost of production of a maund of salt was two annas and a duty of one rupee and four annas was a tax more than thousand per cent.

Mr. Joshi in supporting the motion for the reduction of salt duty said that the principle of taxation should be to tax only those who had a surplus over their expenditure and not the poor people. The argument in favour of salt duty was that every member of the State should contribute something towards the expenditure of the State. He said that in the first place the poor men should not be taxed and secondly even the poorest men paid some tax indirectly in the shape of duty on imported goods like matches and kerosine oil.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt in supporting the motion said that the duty on salt was like stealing from the poor man's food. He said that salt was required for cattle in an agricultural country like India.

Mr. Ganganand Sinha said that though India could produce enough salt for her own consumption she was importing a good deal and suggested an import duty of two rupees eight annas and the reduction of salt duty in India to twelve annas. He said that in case his proposals were accepted there would be no loss to revenues and the country's industry would be encouraged.

Mr. Wilson in opposing the reduction said that no new argument was advanced in favour of lowering the duty. By reducing salt tax they would give relief to poor people to the extent of a pie which was a ridiculously low sum to offer. He said that the retention of the salt tax would mean better sanitation and spread of education.

Lala Naraindas supported the motion for reduction and said that ever since the Government had monopoly for production of salt its price had gone up due to restriction in production.

Mr. Lloyd replying to the debate said that the question of import duty on salt was not within the scope of the Finance Bill before the House. Quoting from figures he made out a case that the lowering of the salt tax did not increase the consumption to an extent that it might make good the loss of revenue and thereby balance the budget. He opposed the reduction of salt mainly on the ground that the present needs of India did not warrant such a reduction.

Mr. Deoki Pershad Sinha replying to Mr. Joshi said that there might not be an increase in consumption per head but the total consumption was affected by variations in duty. One pie might not be anything to Mr. Wilson but it was a good deal to a poor man's budget so there was surplus in actuals, surplus in the Budget, and surplus in estimates some relief ought to be given to poor taxpayers. He said that salt duty was an evil and must go.

Mr. W. M. Hussanally:—Why not leave the matter to the Taxation Enquiry Committee?

Mr. Sinha:—There is a section of Indian people and a very important section it is who do not expect anything would come out of the Taxation Enquiry Committee. He supported the motion for reduction.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas felt that he must explain why he was voting against these proposed reductions in salt tax. The motion for reduction to eight annas did not require much opposition because it was too much to expect reduction in the salt duty to the rate which prevailed in 1840. They could not carry on the administration by such drastic reductions. As regards the reduction to twelve annas it would have involved loss of two crores of revenue and reduction to one rupee tax per maund would mean a loss of over a crore.

Pundit Malaviya said that the expenditure voted by the Assembly had not been incurred by the Government. The House was not, therefore, precluded from reducing taxation and letting Government adjust the expenditure. He was in favour of a Select Committee of some members of the House and all the members of the Executive Council sitting together and scrutinizing the Budget before its final adoption.

Pundit Motilal Nehru appreciated the nervousness of Sir Purshotamdas in having voted against popular view, but even if the hard test laid down by Sir Purshotamdas was observed the Swaraj Party was free from blame, because it did not vote for any expenditure. Sir Purshotamdas had previously himself felt that there were crores lying about the Finance Member. Pundit Motilal was sure that the Swaraj Party possessed men who if in charge of the Finance could prepare the Budget without any salt duty at all. Then again it was not fair to say that the House had voted the expenditure already; about eighty per cent of it was non-votable and the House had nothing to do with it (Sir Basil Blackett interrogated 80 per cent.) Pundit Motilal: 50 per cent. Pundit Motilal concluded that the main ground on which the Swaraj Party would vote for Mr. Rama Iyengar's motion was that it refused to vote any taxation without redress of grievances.

SIR BASIL'S THREAT.

Sir Basil Blackett said he would participate now as the debate had taken a somewhat unexpected turn. Pundit Motilal had made his position perfectly clear. He wished to make restoration by Governor-General a normal part of the constitution Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar: until it disappears. Sir Basil Blackett:—Yes until the Swaraj Party disappears. That is not however, the view taken by a majority of this House. The view of the majority is that whatever the grievances you may have against this constitution you are here to try to work it until it becomes a better constitution and try to induce Government to accept your view. Sir Purshotamdas has in a very courageous way justified the vote which has been given by him and his party in regard to the salt tax. (Mr. Jinnah:—We have not made this a party question). Sir Basil said the salt tax had been a political cry in India for a considerable time and when the vote for the salt tax was given it would be deliberately misinterpreted in the Swarajist constituencies. That was why he justified in saying that Sir Purshotamdas had taken a courageous attitude. Sir Basil felt that the unkindest of all things that the House could do would be so to reduce the salt tax as to increase the difficulties with regard to provincial contributions. Vote for the reduction in the salt tax would mean that there would be no remission in provincial contributions this year. The House would be doing more in the development of education and provision of sanitation by voting for the salt tax than by giving insignificant relief to the taxpayer and thereby deprive him of the benefits of education and sanitation which would accrue by a remission in the contributions. The functions of the House in dealing with the Budget was two-fold namely to vote for supplies and to vote for the ways and means In the House of Commons ways and means were voted first, the Finance Bill was passed first and after that week by week supplies were voted and were made the occasion for criticism and general review of the policy. The Finance Member put forward before the House the best possible for the year. These were submitted after most careful scrutiny and the savings effected by the Finance Departments over the estimates sent by the various departments. It was not possible for the Finance Member to accept any cut in these estimates unless it was due to a change in policy in particular department which the House urged in the place of that holding the field. (Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar:—Then you don't agree with Sir Purshotamdas) Sir Basil Blackett said he differed in this respect from Sir Purshotamdas's observations that substantial cuts could be made in the Budget estimates. He strongly emphasised that if the House was opposed to a particular tax it was its duty to vote for some substitute taxation. He strongly urged upon the House the necessity of giving the right decision in a matter of this sort. "It is easy enough to create prejudice but it is more important and statesmanlike thing to the people of India that they should weigh and value every vote the members give in this House and see that in giving the vote they are serving the best interest of India."

Mr. Rama Iyengar's motion for reduction of salt tax to rupee one per maund was then put and carried by 61 votes against 56 (Swarajist applause). The Assembly rose for lunch—A.P.

(Message incomplete.)

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

DELHI, March 16.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas speaking in the Assembly on Monday, on the motion for the introduction of the Finance Bill said, the position of Government in the exchange market was like that of a Raja at a village fair where, if he liked, he could buy everybody out. This perfectly artificial system the Finance Minister had attempted to pass as natural and inevitable. With a large balance of trade in her favour, India still suffered from high money rates and from trade depression which was the cause of impoverishment and want. Was he to believe that so long as factories in the United Kingdom worked, the Finance Member would not be alarmed that there was anything wrong in India? He imputed no personal motives but the exchange policy was disastrous. It might bring a little surplus to Government for the time being, but it had brought sorrow to many a poor peasant home. Coming from Bombay, he was most concerned in surpluses coming to Government but was the surplus which the Finance Minister had such as was calculated to gladden any one's heart? The Finance Member hoped to make about 256 lakhs over the exchange next year. This would, however, come from the pockets of the poor agriculturists who for his export of raw produce would receive less money in rupees because he had to receive remittances from abroad whereas Government having to make remittances abroad made a part of that in rupees. Export from India during the last year amounted to 348.60 crores whereas net imports were only 214.55 crores. If therefore loss on exports was counter-balanced by gain on imports, even then agriculturist in India would receive twelve and half per cent more in rupees if the exchange was 1/4 than if it was 1/6. Now, though the producer got less return in rupees, his payment to the money-lender and to Government as revenue which was fixed did not go down. Thus he was left with a smaller margin after making these payments. The speaker instanced the case of the jute cultivator of Bengal who would be receiving soven crores of rupees less at the rate of 1/6 than at the rate of 1/4. The Finance Member had told them that they had already so much surplus because of the present policy of exchange and that they were likely to receive more if the exchange continued.

FIX EXCHANGE AT 1/8 OR 2.

Therefore the Finance Member asked them not to disturb the exchange policy. Sir Purushotamdas asked the Finance Member to pursue the same logic and fix the exchange at 1/8 or even two shillings because by so doing he would be getting a surplus of eight to ten crores and would become a matchless Financier. But what would be the terrible price paid for this surplus by the producer? The speaker estimated that about forty per cent of the imports was consumed by people in the mofussil. Thus against the loss of 12½ per cent. over their exported produce, the cultivator gained as consumer of imported article only to the extent of three per cent., his net loss thus being 9½ per cent. at the present rate of exchange. What were the other consequences of high exchange? It was, Sir Purushotamdas emphatically declared, a direct encouragement to larger purchases abroad both by the people of this country and by Government. Frantic appeals were being issued by the British press to keep the British factories going and the Government of India being a subordinate branch of the British Administration would be more than human if, by its exchange policy, it did not desire to serve the industrial interests of the United Kingdom by encouraging imports at the sacrifice of the Indian agriculturists. Moreover, when they thought of a series of financial injustices to India over capitation grant, over army expenses, for imperial purposes, over continued purchase of silver at heavy rate for twenty years, of ruinous sterling borrowing and all elements of the drain against which Dadabhoy and Gokhale protested, then they found the explanation of the continuance of the same policy. Continuing, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas said the Finance Member had mentioned in justification of the Exchange Ratio that the price of gold in rupees had become cheaper. The speaker asked whether the first effect of cheaper gold was not to depreciate deliberately the price of gold in which a large number of people of this country had invested their savings. England was reluctant to release gold for India lest her own central reserves should be depleted and the circular of Messrs. Montagu and Co. dealing with the subject showed that England feared that the more gold India took the longer was the return of the United Kingdom to effective gold standard deferred. Thus import of gold had been discouraged. India had been told, "Don't take more gold take commodities." At India's expense heroic efforts were being made in London to re-establish London's financial supremacy in the world. As an expedient for replenishing the Government finances, raising of exchange was the most objectionable as it imposed untold burden on the people. Sir Purushotamdas next quoted from minority notes written by two members of the Fowler Committee showing the bad effects of high exchange.

EFFECTS OF HIGH EXCHANGE.

Another effect of higher exchange was that those who benefited by it were different from those who lost. It also increased by a stroke of the pen the reward on investments in India by foreigners as expressed in sterling. Mr. J. Wadia had estimated that about fifty crores of rupees were yearly remitted by foreigners. The loss to India must thus be tremendous. Then again the result of the exchange policy was that not only did it destroy a portion of the producers' surplus, but stimulated the demand for purchase of imported articles instead of locally manufactured goods prices of which were keeping steady. The Finance Member had claimed merit for stabilising prices in India. The speaker reminded the House that under the present system increase and diminution of currency was not automatic but was entirely regulated by the caprice of the Finance Member and its evil effects were well-known. Credit was restricted, calculations upset and trade disorganised. Any uncertainty in money rates and exchange reflected immediately through ten thousand centres where purchasing agents for agents from central market were located. The cultivator was hit directly thereby. Government claimed that by purchasing sterling, they released rupees but rupees were already there in Central Reserves of the Imperial Bank and transfer of rupees from Government account to the Public could not possibly have the effect of gold going into currency or being converted into rupee. His emphatic opinion was that if there was any country in the world which could adopt gold standard now it was India and yet the Finance Member was for waiting till conditions had improved. Few countries were in the happy condition of India. Balance was in her favour. It ought to be India's liberation from the money toils of London. It ought to make possible the remission of taxes. Concluding Sir Purushottamdas said the choice lay between high and low exchange. He regretted to find that restoration of parity was not the aim of the Finance Member. "An appreciated currency to my mind," said Sir Purushottamdas, "as provided from the United Kingdom to India means, 'thou shalt make larger purchases of products of my factories and thou shalt be paid less for the fruits of the toils of thy children.' This perfectly arbitrary manipulation of the exchange finds no parallel in history and no justification in practice."

DIRECTION FROM WHITEHALL.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supporting Mr. Patel, mainly criticised the exchange and currency policy of the Government of India. He said that the policy was directed from Whitehall, that the rise in silver prices in post war period was due to Government making heavy purchases of silver in England and stopping the free flow of gold into India. He deduced from this that the high exchange was due to manipulation by Government. He said that by keeping the rate of exchange at a higher level than one shilling four pence the Government had made India lose crores and crores of rupees. If the exchange rate was natural, let the Finance Member issue currency against gold tender at the market price of gold and then see the result. But the Finance Member dare not do that. If a Committee on currency was to be appointed it should have wide terms of reference to examine the whole of the currency policy.

MR. JINNAH'S REPLY TO MR. MEHTA'S ATTACK.

Mr. Jinnah replying to the attack made on him by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta declared that he stood in the House as a Nationalist first, Nationalist second and Nationalist last (applause). Mr. Jamnadas's statement might be meant for outside consumption but it would not deter the speaker from doing his duty. He admitted there was honest difference of opinion between Independents and Swarajists. He gave credit to the Swarajists for holding their opinion and wanted credit for holding his own. He appealed to the House to avoid bringing communal matters into these discussions. If it was their desire that the Assembly should be a real national parliament they must set an example to the world outside by avoiding these communal differences (Hear. Hear.) Mr. Patel had quoted what the speaker had said before the joint committee. What did Mr. Patel say himself? Although Mr. Patel as representative of the Congress had pleaded for full responsibility in the provinces, he had suggested reservation in the Central Government of army and foreign and political relations. Further when Mr. Patel was asked to express his personal opinion he had declared himself in favour of reserving law justice and police in the provinces. Mr. Patel: show me where I said diarchy will succeed in the provinces? Mr. Jinnah said that Mr. Patel had read a quotation from his evidence from that portion where he was dealing with the central Government and not with Provincial Government. Mr. Jinnah showed that in reply to a question by a member of the joint committee he had definitely stated that he saw difficulty in working dyarchy but he had not an alternative scheme to suggest. Mr. Patel, he complained had grossly misrepresented him. Touching the issue raised by the debate Mr. Jinnah said that he agreed with Mr. Patel with all the grievances he had narrated. The House had however already recorded its emphatic and unequivocal protest against the policy of the Government on the occasion when they had a general discussion on that policy and rejected the vote for the Executive Council. That was the correct constitutional procedure. Why do it again?

Pandit Motilal Nehru: We must do it again and again.

Mr. Jinnah: In my opinion that will only make these protests less effective. (hear hear). He condemned the policy of the Government absolutely. "We have done it when we discussed the demands for the grants. I want now the Finance Bill to be dealt with on its merits. I oppose the policy of obstruction." (Applause).

SIR BASIL ON EXCHANGE.

Sir Basil Blackett said that discussion to-day had touched mainly political issues and also the question of exchange. Speeches made on one side on the political question had been not fairly answered by those made on the other side. He therefore need not deal with them. The question of exchange had been admirably dealt with by Dr. Haider. On the political question he would only say that the issue before the House was whether the House wanted the Finance Bill to be enacted by the vote of the Assembly and the Council followed by the signature of the Governor-General or by certification of the Governor-General which Mr. Patel's course would involve. Mr. Patel though, he did not mean it, had called the speaker a liar by not accepting his categorical statement that neither the Secretary of State nor Lancashire stood in the way of Government of India if it had funds, to abolish the Cotton Excise Duty. Mr. Patel had insisted on the publication of the correspondence It was obvious that if the correspondence were to be published on such matters then the business of government would come to a standstill. As for Sir Purshotamdas's observation on exchange, he would speak on the subject when Sir Purshottamdas's bill came before the House at a later date but the speaker felt that Sir Purshottamdas's own speech provided several arguments against his own bill. Mr. Jamnadas had confounded him because the main arguments used by Mr. Jamnadas were those put forward by the Finance Member himself. The Finance Member hoped to see Mr. Jamnadas walk into his lobby very soon. He would convince Mr. Jamnadas that the policy which at any rate the present Finance Member was following was the right one.

CONSIDERATION OF FINANCE BILL AGREED TO.

The motion that the Bill be taken into consideration was then put by the President. Pandit Motilal urged its postponement till to-morrow, but after some discussion the President maintained that he had met the wishes and convenience of the House by putting the motion. The House divided and agreed to the consideration of the Finance Bill by 76 votes against 40.—A. P.

OUR EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

before their new rate of 2sh had been sufficiently well-established, world conditions might change and their whole applecart might be upset. They therefore decided to contract the supplies of currency artificially. The only way to do it was to do away with some of our Reserve and then the Notes that stood against them could be cancelled off. They therefore came forword with offers of Reverse Bills, the pretence for the sales of such Bills being that exchange was going down and had to be supported although as a matter of fact our Exchange position then was the strongest ever known This sale of Reverse Bills was one of the most dishonest things ever done in the name of currency policy. The tricky gold exchange system has beguiled our rulers into the belief that it was merely an exchange operation, and that there could not be anything dishonest about it. This is not the case.

The Reverse are in essence, an operation of the Paper Currency Department. As remarked in an earlier article gold that should have come to India in payment for her exports was kept in London, and rupees or notes were issued here. If this gold had not been artificially diverted to London, it would have come to Bombay and gone into the Paper Currency chest here, and notes would have been issued against it. Therefore the operation of issue of notes is absolutely identical, whether it was against gold deposited in London or in Bombay, the difference being not in the *nature* of the operation but in the *location* of the *reserve*.

Now what is a Paper Currency Operation? It is, in simple English, nothing more than a ordinary warehousing operation. When a warehousing company takes charge of goods it issue receipts entitling the holder to claim the goods against presentation of the receipts. Divested of high sounding names, the paper currency chest is a warehouse goods is taken in and receipts issued against the same. The only difference is that this warehouse handles only one kind of goods, viz, the standard metal and the receipts are all for uniform quantities of this metal being multiples of the standard unit. These receipts are our Currency Notes; the goods are the amount of coin of the country that they stand for and like ordinary warehouse receipts (or warrasts) they entitle the holder to call for the goods named in such warrants on demand.

Let us take the analogy further. Suppose a warehouse company has taken in 110 cases of cotton cloth, 100 cases of silk cloth and issued receipts against them. Would the holder of the receipt for the cases of cotton cloth be entitled to get silk cases on presentation of his warehouse receipts? Surely not. Again let us suppose there were deposited in this werehouse—

A, 16 cases of cotton shirting
B, 24 cases of same shirtings

would the holder of receipt of A have any right to delivery of the 24 cases? If the Godown man in charge delivered 24 cases against the receipts for the 16 cases, he would be guilty of gross negligence. If he did it knowingly he would be guilty of collusion and embezzlement.

Now let us look at the currency warehouse. The goods in it was the gold originally deposited against issue of notes. These notes were the godown warrant. The Controller of Currency was the godown-keeper.

Some of these godown warants were printed on paper, others on strips of silver, but they were identical in nature, and both kinds—the note as well as the coined rupee entitled the holder to call for gold.

If the godown was in India the gold would have been immediately delivered and the operation would be closed. But our godown was in England and so the godown man here (the Controller of Currency) took in the godown warrants (notes and rupees) and issued an order on the London godown to deliver the gold there to the holder. This order is our Reverse Bill.

Once the above is clearly borne in mind it will be seen why I call the present sales dishonest.

The godown warrants (notes and rupees) issued before the war were against gold. If the Secretary of State accepted sterling it was because sterling was then identical with gold.

Inexcusable Ignorance.

During the War sterling drifted apart from gold and the Secretary of State knew it. He still went on issuing these godown warrants (notes and rupees) although he knew that what was being deposited was sterling, not gold. He might be excused for this on the ground that most people then believed this was only a temporary phenomenon, and that sterling would be identical with gold again before long, but when these sales of Reverse Bills took place in 1920 there was no excuse for such ignorance.

The pre-war godown warrants (notes and rupees) were against 16d. gold. The war period warrants were against 16d. 18d. sterling. Owing to the fatuous way in which the business was handled the goods in the godown (our gold reserves) had depreciated and was practically all sterling.

Therefore when these godown warrants (notes) began to be presented and delivery of goods became necessary, the only honest course was to deliver what was deposited, viz:, 16d. sterling for each rupee. Delivery even of 16d. gold was like the case above cited of delivering silks when the original deposit was cotton goods.

However what was actually done was far worse. Although the godown-keeper knew full well that original deposit was only 16d. he coolly treated the warrants as for 24d. each and began to deliver at this rate. If an ordinary godown-keeper had delivered 24 bags of grain where the original warrant had been issued against 16 bags only, a very serious view would have been taken of his action. It would be embezzlement of his employers' goods and he would have got 7 years for it, but not our currency godown-keeper, although he knew full well that he was delivering more than was originally put there, and that there was going to be a big shortage at the end.

To be continued.

MAHATMA RETURNS TO VAIKOM.

RECEIVES ADDRESSES AND PURSES EN ROUTE.

TRIVANDRUM, March 16.

Mr. Gandhi and party left Trivandrum yesterday morning for Vaikom. He was enthusiastically received and presented with addresses and purses at all stations between Trivandrum and Vaikom. One of the addresses that he received was written on palm leaves. Changanacherry and Kottavam Municipalities presented him with addresses. Mr. Gandhi and Party reached Vaikom last night. Throughout his sojourn in Travancore the visitors have received the most cordial treatment from the State.—A. P.

PAPER INDUSTRY IN SWEDEN

A LOCK-OUT DECLARED.

A lock-out of the paper mill-operatives in Sweden has been declared, and it is understood from private sources that the strike is likely to spread to the paper mills in Norway in the immediate future.

OBITUARY.

INVENTOR OF "WASERMANN REACTION."

BERLIN, March 17.

The death is announced of Dr. Wassermann, Bacteriologist, a prominent research worker in cancer and tuberculosis, and the inventor of the Wassermann reaction in the diagnosis of syphilis.—Reuter's Special.

SIR S. BRANCKER RETURNS HOME.

LEAFIELD, March 16.

Notable achievements will have been performed when, as is expected, Sir Sefton Brancker, British Air Vice-Marshall, reaches Croydon aerodrome to-morrow on his return from India. For the first time in history, a high Government official will have journeyed entirely by aeroplane to a distant part of the Empire and back on State business. Sir S. Brancker has not only conferred and made arrangements with the representatives of the Indian Government regarding airship service between England and India, but he had acquired in his journey by aeroplane first-hand knowledge of the conditions and potentialities in regard to the contemplated overland aeroplane services from England over Europe to the East. It is noteworthy that Sir S. Brancker's pilot Mr. Alan Cobham has covered a distance of 18,000 miles with but one mishap. This occurred last Thursday at Belblinger in the black forest where the machine was caught in a snowstorm and forced to descend on a hill top. The wings were taken off the machine and the body was towed fifty miles by road to find the German aerodrome, where the necessary repairs were made.—B.O.W.

SIR S. BRANCKER AT PARIS.

PARIS, March 16.

Sir Sefton Brancker has arrived here.—Reuter.

RT. HON. V. S. S. SASTRI.

BANGALORE, March 17.

It is understood that the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri who has been convalescing here for several months will leave Bangalore for Madras on the 21st instant. His health has improved considerably of late.—A. P.

The King this morning held Privy Council for the appointment of a commission to exercise, if necessary, certain functions of the Crown during His Majesty's absence from England.—Reuter.

TURCO-GREEK DISPUTE.

TRAGIC END OF CONQUEROR OF ARMENIA.

IRAQ "BOUNDARY COMMISSION".

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 16.

The Greek note in answer to the Turkish reply was very brief; in this it was regretted that the Turkish Government refused to accept arbitration by The Hague Tribunal; and the Turkish Government were informed of the intention of the Greek Government to appeal to the League.

The bellicose temper and tone of the Greeks are already cooling down. Their war-fever has already left their brains on account of the firm attitude of the Turkish Government. It seems that the lessons of the Anatolian debacle are not lost upon the Greeks even inspite of their volatile tempers. This change should in no case be attributed to the moderate counsels getting the upper hand in Greek military and diplomatic circles. Shukri Kaya Bey, the Foreign Minister, making a statement in the Grand National Assembly gave vent to feeling and ideas similar to those expressed by Fethi Bey last week. The Minister said, that the question of the Patriarchate and the Patriarch was not actually embodied in the Lausanne Treaty, hence it was a purely domestic affair of Turkey and therefore did not come under the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice at The Hague. Moreover, he added, there being no threat of war involved in the whole incident, it lay outside the competency of the League of Nations as well. Turkish Republic, he concluded, desired peace, but could not see her rights and sovereignty trampled over and her domestic affairs interfered with; for the defence of these dearly won rights, she would even resort to arms if necessary—and that inspite of her longing desire for peaceful development of her domestic and foreign affairs.

Alarming rumours, emanating from Greek sources, about the concentration of Greek troops at Kubli Burgas (near Adrianople) had no effect upon the Turks. On the contrary, Turkish threats determination and even precautionary measures had a great sobering effect upon the Greeks. Turkish public and Press treated the whole affair quite light-heartedly; as a proof of which, I may quote what Hussein Jehid Bey, Editor of the "Janin" (an organ of the Opposition) suggested to the Government with regard to the second Greek note. He wrote, "the Government should send back the second Greek note as a wrongly addressed letter." During all these days that saw such an agitation in Greece, where even disturbances occurred in the streets of Athens, life in Stamboul remained quite normal. No signs of any extraordinary and imminent developments were discernable.

The Greeks while appealing to the League, have based their claims upon (the 2nd paragraph of) Art. 11 of the Convent of the League, instead of the 13th, for Turkey is not a member of the League yet. Art 11 runs as follows:—

"Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise or effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise, the Secretary General shall, on the request of any member of the League, forthwith summon a meeting of the League.

"It is also declared to be the friendly right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council, any circumstances whatever affecting international relations, which threatens to disturb international peace, or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends."

The Greek Government at first wanted to base their claim on the 1st paragraph of this Article, but finding their position untenable, for there was no threat of war from the Turkish side at least, tried to find a prop for their weak and feeble case, from out of the 2nd paragraph; though that part also did not apply to the present dispute. For the Patriarchate was a Turkish institution and the whole question was therefore a domestic one and hence could not be calculated to disturb international relations." This fact is borne out by a man like Curzon also who is a sworn enemy of the Turks (in fact of the whole of the East) and is uptil to-day smarting under the pain of the discomfiture he sustained in Lausanne at the hands of the Turks. The Turkish Government are not going to put the matter before the League Council as proposed by Greece.

LORD CURZON'S STATEMENT.

Replying to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who wanted more light to be thrown upon the expulsion of the Oecumenical Patriarch, Lord Curzon made a statement in the House of Lords to the following effect:—

"The Oecumenical Patriarch was a Turkish official and must be an Ottoman subjects and should be elected from a list approved of by the Turkish Government. He could not exercise his functions, unless he received the sanction of the Turkish Government. This has been the rule since the conquest of Stamboul by the Turks. During those days, the Patriarch had political as well as religious duties and rights. But in Lausanne the Turks definitely divested him of his political rights; for Militius, the then Patriarch was proved to be complicated in anti-Turkish intrigues. The question of the Patriarchate was not actually embodied in the Lausanne treaty hence could not be referred to the Court of Justice at The Hague. Yet the British Government would use all influence in their power in the direction of composing passions not unnaturally excited."

To the 'respectable' Archbishop who asked the 'noble' Lord to give him hope that the 'venerable' officer (Patriarch), would continue to be 'respected' in the East and the 'outrage' that was perpetrated against "the whole of Christendom" would be revenged and revenged, was disappointed by no less a person than Curzon.

A TRAGIC INCIDENT.

On the 9th instant a very sad incident happened in the corridor of the Assembly buildings, in which Khalid Pasha, the conqueror of Armenia, was fatally wounded. The circumstances which led to the tragic end of this brave General are, in brief, the following:—

Hussein Bey, the representative for Al Eziz, produced a paper concerning some motion which he wanted to bring before the Assembly and presented it to Khalid Pasha, the representative for Ardahan, for getting his support to it. The Pasha asked him to wait and allowed him to read the contents. Hussein Bey, in a joke, told him, that he (the Pasha) never liked it that he (Husein Bey) should look into the wording of a motion which the Pasha himself put forward, but generally asked him to sign it without reading. The Pasha took it as an affront to himself and an altercation ensued between the two deputies. Ali Bey, the deputy for Afium Karachissar intervened and wanted to bring about reconciliation. But the matter grew worse. The Pasha drew out two pistols and fired; Hussein and Ali Bey fled, the former escaped, but the latter, fell down while ascending the stairs and fired in self-defence,' as the official version of the incident said. Khalid Pasha got a severe wound in the stomach, which resulted in his death day before yesterday.

Khalid Pasha, came out of the Military College as a 2nd Lieutenant in 1904, served during the Great War on the Eastern Front, where he was promoted to the rank of a Colonel. He was one of the Chief organisers of the Nationalist Army, after the Armistice, served on the Northern front and won honours for his courage and bravery during the campaign against the Armenians and was afterwards called the conqueror of the "Armenian Republic." To his credit, he received 36 wounds during his military campaigns. In him, Turkey, has lost one of her greatest Generals; peace be on his soul. All the three persons involved in this tragedy, belonged to the Popular Republic Party. It is said, that the Pasha was very nervous and his physicians had asked him to give up politics and take rest. Rumour has it that there is some "Hidden Hand" behind the whole affair, but this mystery is not going to be cleared. The Pasha is in the grave and Ali Bey is considered 'to have fired in self-defence." Hence there will be no trial. Yesterday, the dead hero was buried in Stamboul with military honours.

WELCOME TO TURKISH DELEGATION.

The statement which Shukri Kaya Bey, the Foreign Minister made last week in the Assembly regarding the warm reception accorded by the Iraqians to the Turkish members of the Iraq Boundary Commission, was corroborated by two Beirut Papers, the "Ababil," and the "Iqbal," which were received here three or four days ago.

The "Ababil" writes:—"Recent arrivals from Iraq who were eye-witnesses to the whole affair, gave a vivid description of what happened in Baghdad, on the arrival of Jevad Pasha, the Turkish Assessor, Nazim Bey of Kerkuk and Fattah Bey of Suleimanieh, the two Turkish experts. Inspite of the fact that the authorities forbade all demonstrations, people gathered in large crowds and merrily shouted "Long live Turkey!" some women from amongst the crowd, could not control themselves and burst into tears of joy. Three Iraqians happened to shake hands with the Turks and they were at once arrested by the Police and fined Rs. 3,000 each" (for having touched the 'untouchables' and 'undesirables,' perhaps).

The "Iqbal" writes:—"The Turkish Assessor and his experts were so enthusiastically welcomed by the Iraqian people, that the Faisul Government and the Mandatory Power feared the contagion spreading to the tribes and so forbade all demonstrations and prepared some anti-Turkish persons to address the gathered people. But the crowd assembled hooted down such finkueys."

"A COOKED BUDGET."

MR. BOMANJI ON FINANCE MEMBER'S JUGGLERY.

RUTHLESS SACRIFICE OF INDIA'S VITAL INTERESTS.

The following observations were made by Mr. S. R. Bomanji, chairman of the meeting, at the close of Prof. K. T. Shah's lecture on the Indian Budget at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on the 12th instant:—

You will probably be surprised why I have written out my speech this evening. We know that C. I. D. reporters have been attending our meetings and we welcome them because we have nothing to hide and as all these lectures of Prof. Shah have attracted a good deal of attention but my object in writing out my speech is not merely to safe-guard against misrepresentation. I have some very serious suggestions to make and I would beg your patience to listen to the same carefully. I also invite the press and news agency reporters to make a careful note of my suggestions. You will pardon me if I take a certain amount of your time in summing up the different items in the Budget and the various other subjects touched upon by Prof. Shah in his series of lectures. I am not vain enough to believe that I can do justice in summing up all the four lectures of Prof. Shah, which have been masterpieces of scholarly work and constructive statesmanship. Prof. Shah has shown to the bureaucrats that we Indians are not altogether inefficient. I will make bold to say that if Prof. Shah was asked by the Government of India to frame the Budget he certainly would have presented a more equitable and a more balanced Budget than Sir Basil Blackett has been able to put before us. He certainly would have paid some attention to the nation-building items of expenditure and not sunk the millions of our hard-earned revenues in the most extravagant military, railway and Civil services expenses. Ladies and gentlemen, you have little idea of the amount of money which is drawn out of the miserable earnings of Indian agriculturists and small tradesmen and how it goes into the salaries and allowances on an exhoritant scale of the services. This high scale of salaries is also given to a few Indians as crumbs to hungry dogs as a response to our demands for Indianisation and to this extent it involves a demoralisation of the Indian officials, because it pays the services to allow the Indians pay on the same extravagant scale. Prof. Shah has told you the origin of this high scale of salaries. In the days of the Company they were intended as an inducement to the Services to be honest. It was an insurance against corruption and bribery. If that is the real purpose of the high scale of salaries that we see in India, surely we Indians cannot claim to be paid on the same scale. If we demand salaries at the same ratio as is paid to alien bureaucrats, one of the strongest arguments for Indianisation disappears; and the strength of our claim for Indianisation is based upon the readiness of Indians to serve their own country at a cheaper rate of pay just as an Englishman or a Frenchman or an American expects a lower salary when employed in his own country. But I am not an advocate of any invidious distinction being drawn at present between Indian and European bureaucrats. I am not in favour of an Indian accepting lower salary than an Englishman for appointment at present, but I am in favour of a wholesale reduction of, say, 30 per cent in all appointments worth above Rs. 25,000 a year, subject to a maximum of 50,500 rupees a year to the highest officer, so as to establish in future a substantial reduction in salaries alround. You are aware that the Prime Minister of England is only paid £5,000 a year. As in the case of the late Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, there were no allowances paid through which he could even buy and keep a motor car, so he had to go to a personal friend for the gift and maintenance of the car that he used as Prime Minister of England. When the Prime Minister of the richest country in the world, like England, is not paid any allowances for conveyances and special train charges, you are paying for establishment and special trains and all sorts of allowances amounting to more than a princely sum of Rs. 17 lakhs to the Viceroys and Rs. 10 lakhs to the Governors of major provinces of India. Only lately we read in the papers that President Coolidge of the United States of America had taken to travelling in an ordinary pullman car. If it does not take away from the dignity of the President of the United States of America to travel in an ordinary train or the Prime Minister of England in a Bus, or underground surely the Viceroys of India will not be losing caste if they did not travel in special trains at the cost of the country.

LEE LOOT.

I will give you the most recent case of the Lee Commission as to the incidence of the free passage allowances to Civil servants and all the higher ranks of the European Service. It seems from letters that have appeared in the Press that Government have determined £140 as the return fare which is the "A" class fare charged by the P. and O Company. As you are well aware, the Austrian Lloyds, Anchor and City Lines and various other lines of steamships running between India and Europe, charge according to seasons and accommodation from £85 to £110 as 1st class return fare. I want to ask Sir Basil Blackett if an officer who is entitled to passage allowance can legitimately pocket this difference between £40 to £60 on a return passage or does it form part of the additional loot which they have voted to themselves under the Lee Commission report? Gentlemen, you will remember Lord Inchcape getting up in his place in the House of Lords and advocating the adoption of the Lee Commission report for grant of passages. We now know why his lordship is intensely anxious for the meagrely paid Services in India. If our Finance Member had any regard for the real interests and the industrial development of the country, he would have devised means of inaugurating a line of steamers by which this expenditure on passage allowance could have come back to an Indian State-owned line of steamers.

INDIA'S NATIONAL DEBT.

Now, I will come to another part of Prof. Shah's lectures which deals with the national debt of India. As I confessed to you the other day I really was not aware that the beginning of the national debt of India was to be found in the unliquidated losses of the East India Company previous to their being taken over by the Indian Government. Compare this with the origin of the national debt of Japan in 1866. Before 1866 there was no such thing as national debt in Japan, but when the country decided to abolish the feudal system they bought to abolish the feudal system they bought out all the feudal estates of the *Daimios*, the feudal-lords, and incurred a debt from the nation to buy out all the feudal estates. Part of the purchase price of the feudal estates was paid by national bonds, the balance being subscribed by the nation at large. This is only an illustration how a real national debt was created by a nation who managed their own affairs as in Japan and how beneficient governors with parental care for the interests of their charge managed it in India. Although India pays the largest amount next to the United Kingdom for the expenses of the League of Nations, we have no voice in submitting any dispute or question for arbitration to the League of Nations. Here, I suggest, in all earnestness, is the question of the public debt of India, which the League would do well to take and arbitrate upon. I am not a great admirer of the League, because England has taken very great care to allow herself through her Colonies and Dependencies six votes against every other country's one and it is for this reason that a great power like the United States refuses to be an active member of the League and only joins the League when its suits her as an "observer." India is quite prepared to submit the question of the public debt as a test case to the judgment of international jurists in the League. We remember that when Ireland was given her separate existence this question of financial settlement between England and Ireland was raised and had to be settled by mutual agreement. We cannot entrust the settlement of this question to the sense of justice of the British officials, because they are the party who are most highly interested in the settlement and we cannot have any faith in their sense of justice of one of the parties to the dispute.

DEBT REDEMPTION.

In this connection of debt, I will say a few words with regard to the innovation in our budget for which we are indebted to Sir Basil Blackett, I mean the debt redemption scheme. We consider this debt redemption scheme as absolutely uncalled for at present. If you ask me, I believe they have been haunted with the suspicion that India may at some future date and very rightly, too I think repudiate her sterling obligations. Our National Congress has openly protested against the piling up of our sterling debts without our sanction. It may be that Sir Basil wants to guard against for any such developments on our part by starting his debt redemption scheme at this juncture. We have been agitating for the transfer of the enormous gold reserves amounting to nearly seventy-five millions sterling held in London in cash and securities to relieve the monetary stringency in India with which we are faced during the busy seasons. It is the first principle of honest finance that balances and reserves of every nation must be located in the country itself. Would it be an uncharitable inference for us to draw that the persistent refusal of the Government to transfer these cash balances and reserves to India can only be found in the apprehension that in case India at some future date chose to repudiate her sterling debts they can always lay their hands on this amount to safeguard their interests in advance to at least one-third of the total debts?

A COOKED BUDGET.

Now I shall deal with the revenue side of the Budget discussed by Prof. Shah. Prof. Shah has rightly taken exception to the method of presenting accounts based on the rates of exchange. The Finance Member has always got a very substantial margin up his sleeves to manipulate his accounts and show varying rates of exchange calculations as it suits his immediate object. To this extent we shall be perfectly justified in calling the budget a cooked budget and the principal item in which he uses his ingenuity in cooking the budget is the shape of the alleged windfalls in one year, and wiping off of debts and suspense accounts in another year to suit his own purpose. This sort of financial jugglery is tolerated in the Indian national budget, but no other country would allow its Finance Member to play with its finances without being called upon to account at the bar of public opinion. Coming to the question of taxation, the burden of taxation is very unevenly distributed. One of the most curious anomalies in the revenue system of this country is that it is the poorest of the population who are called upon to bear the biggest burden of the State by way of land revenue, third class railway passenger rates, salt and excise and freight charges for inland trade. This is how the incidence of taxation weighs down the poorest of our Indian ryots and small traders.

In the present Budget the Finance Member allots for the capital expenditure of Rs. 23 crores on Railways. Is it right that that huge capital expenditure should be embarked upon when the most vital requirements of the country like Education, Sanitation and Medical relief are being starved? But, perhaps Sir Basil Blackett has in mind the interests of the poor British railway manufacturers and steel magnates as well as the rising generation of Englishmen who have monopolised the services in the higher posts of railway management. In a national budget India must claim for a ruthless reduction in salaries and allowances of Military, Civil, Railway and other European services amounting to Rs. 70 crores, according to the Prof. Shah's work on Wealth of India, out of a total revenue, Imperial and Provincial, of Rs. 300 crores. If we can get a reduction only of 10 per cent to start with this year in the salaries of all the Services, Sir Basil Backett will get a windfall of 7 crores which will enable him to tide over all his difficulties by way of Excise Duty and Provincial Contributions and give help to the nation-building departments.

THE MAGICAL HERBAL SKIN-CURE
Zam-Buk
CONTAINS NO ANIMAL FAT
Heals WOUNDS & SORES HEAT-RASH ULCERS ABSCESSES &c.

ANOTHER FRACAS AT DELHI.

SHOPS ALL CLOSED.

DELHI, Mar. 17.

As a result of strained feeling caused by yesterday's affray arising out of the municipal election, another fracas took place this afternoon on the occasion when the body of a Mahomedan who died yesterday was being taken through the Hindu quarters. Conflicting versions are being put forward as to the origin of the trouble to-day. Sixteen persons have been wounded to-day of whom four were little seriously injured. Feelings are strained and shops in the main bazaars including Chandni Chowk and Xari Bowli are closed. The police are patrolling the affected area.—A. P.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 17.

The Bengal Legislative Council assembled this afternoon, Sir Evan Cotton presiding, to consider the demands for grants. The two newly appointed Ministers, Nawab Nawab Ali Choudhary and Raja Manmatha Nath Roy Chowdhury of Santosh took their seats on the Treasury Benches. When the Raja of Santosh took the oath of allegiance there was cheering from the official side and cries of "Shame" from the Swarajist benches.

The President welcomed Mr. C. R. Das back after his recent illness.

The Hon. the Raja of Nadia moved that Rs. 35,47,000 be granted for expenditure under Land Revenue.

There were 92 motions for refusal or reduction. The first eight amendments relating to Land Acquisition establishment were lost.—A. P.

Official and Personal.

Lady Wilson presided at the Committee Meeting of the Provincial National Baby Week on Tuesday the 17th March.

Lady Wilson opened the Garden Fete in aid of the Queen Mary High School Extension Fund at Girgaum on Tuesday the 17th March.

The Governor of Bombay opened the Cattle Farm of the Bombay Gowrakshan Mandali at Akurli, Kandivli on Tuesday the 17th March.

His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab, accompanied by Lady Hailey, paid an official visit to the Shahpur District on the 13th instant. At Sargodha they had says the Associated Press, an enthusiastic reception.

It is understood that Mr. K. P. Kichlu, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, will officiate as Director of Public Instruction United Provinces, when Mr. A. H. Mackenzie goes on leave.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal paid a visit to the Panihati Group of Co-operative Anti-Malarial Societies, on Monday afternoon.

A Delhi communique dated March 16 states: For some days past Air operations have been carried out against the Akdur Rahman Khel section of Mahsuds to secure release of two Hindus who were kidnapped in independent territory. Operations were completely successful and the two Hindus were returned without ransom on the morning of the 15th.

C. P. COUNCIL.

BERAR SWARAJISTS' DEFECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 17.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council met to-day at 12 p.m. the Hon. Mr. S. B. Tambe presiding and discussion over grants was concluded at 5 p.m. At the question time several questions were put regarding the action of the Deputy Commissioner, Narsinghpur, in not returning the caskets presented to him by local bodies within his district and Messrs. G. V. Deshmukh, Thakur Chhedilal and Raghavendra Rao put several supplementary questions in reply to which Government admitted that the Commissioners were authorised to receive such caskets and that Government have already intimated that the presentages of such caskets should not be encouraged in future. After a few more interpellations the Council devoted almost the whole day in considering Government grants which were mostly assented to with a few cuts here and there effected by the Swarajists who had directed their special target against official demands under the head of Civil Works, transferred. In all the reductions amounting to Rs. 1,60,000. The Hon. Sir M. V. Joshi and the Hon. Mr. B. P. Standen in the course of the debate regretted the absence of any Ministers and said that unless and until the dominant party in the Council had agreed to make constructive suggestions instead of wrecking all cuts suggested by the Swarajists were inconsistent and ineffective. This lamentation on the part of the official members created much amusement among the visitors. The Hon. Mr. B. P. Standen, Finance Member, made an announcement that the Central Provinces have been allotted Rs. 9 lakhs out of the surplus at the disposal of the Government of India.

When supplementary demands were moved one by one by the Hon. Mr. B. P. Standen, Dr. Moonje, leader of the Swarajists, wanted to know if it was the intention of the Government to have no session of the C. P. Council in view of the rejection of the Ministers' salaries as was done last year. Mr. Standen on behalf of the Government stated that the question of convening the session of the Council is the prerogative of the Governor who had shown as far as was possible for him much conciliatory attitude when the question of Ministers' salaries was placed before the House, but the dominant party had paid no heed to his expectations. Mr. Standen further said that His Excellency will certainly be prepared to meet the wishes of the Council as far as it was felt convenient to him to do and that so far as he was personally concerned he could not add anything more for enlightenment of the House. Then few supplementary demands were moved out of which a few were carried through Messrs. Kane, Thakur, Khaparde and Kanetakar, Swarajists' members from Berar solidly voted with Government disregarding party discipline. This action of the Berar Swarajists was much resented by the House which was least prepared for such defection on the part of the Berar Swarajists immediately after achieving the splendid success over the question of Ministers' salaries.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow when non-official business will be taken up including resolutions.

SPLIT IN BERAR SWARAJISTS.

NAGPUR, Mar. 17.

Voting on demands finished to-day. This year the Swarajists passed almost all the demands discriminately (except the salaries of the Ministers) with a few cuts here and there on the merits.

Voting on supplementary demands for the expenditure incurred last year without the vote of the Council clearly showed that there was a clear split in the Berar Swarajists. Three Swarajists from Berar openly voted with the official members, three or four abstained from voting, and the rest voted with the other Swarajists. The Swarajist members of C. P. Marathi and C. P. Hindi districts, with a few Berar votes, defeated Government by a bare majority of one or two votes on supplementary demands.

Non-official resolutions will be taken up to-morrow.—A. P.

A Calcutta message of March 16 states:—Three Chinamen were on Monday convicted of selling two revolvers, a rifle and ammunition and were sentenced to two years' inprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 each.

THE HISTORY OF A HAT.

"Oh! another new hat, and such a pretty one too" cried Pamela. How on earth do you manage, Jean."

"You might well ask" said Jean "but this hat has a history and I am very proud of it too."

"Do tell me what it is, have you been winning at the Races."

"Races you know I never bet since I lost five hundred rupees three years ago."

"Well then, do tell me and don't just tease me."

"All right, you remember my telling you what a big item ghee was in my monthly bills. Well I decided to try Cocogem and just to make sure how much I saved, I put aside the difference between Cocogem and ghee and this is the result. The expense was almost half. Now don't you think I have every reason to be proud of my hat, and what's more Jack digests his food so much better that he is always in a good temper, and he liked the hat so much that he gave me the silk for this jumper."

"Oh! how lovely do tell me where I can get Cocogem."

To The Unknown—"Thanks"

COCOGEM

Economic & Financial Review.

THE WHIP MASTER.

BY "KRISTODAS."

With the progress of time and the growth of experience both political and commercial leaders and the people at large will come more and more to realise that it is the Anglo-Indian commerce which is the real whip master in this land, to the crack of whose whip the Government whether it be Imperdial or Provincial has always to respond. If we once realise this fact we shall also come to see that we are driving at a tangent several times both in our political and commercial agitation and that the way to an early securing of self-government and to loosen the foundations of autocracy in this country is generally not to tilt lances at individual members of the Services but to dethrone Anglo-Indian commerce and industries from the position they have been allowed to occupy more through our supineness and indifference than through anything else. The annual meeting of one of these Anglo-Indian strongholds was held last week under the Presidentship of Mr. Hudson of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company. He represents a concern whose interests are vitally bound with the permanence of British rule in this country and the head of his firm had got the frankness to declare on his return to London after his labours on the Inchcape Committee that "there were laudable aspirations on the part of the educated classes in India for a greater share of the Governmentt of the country," and that "though these might be met in the course of time, he felt perfectly certain that nothing would ever be allowed to interfere with the supremacy of the British Raj in India." It was very natural therefore that there could be nothing in the pronouncement of Mr. Hudson which could at all be said to be responsive to the hopes and aspirations of the people of this country. He definitely declared that the Committee of the Chamber during the year intimated their agreement with the financial advisers of the Government that it was unwise to substitute any other ratio for the statutory ratio of two shillings gold for the rupee until they could be sure that ratioi would be wholly effective, nor could they advise any change being made in the ratio until they knew whether and when the London market would be thrown open to free dealings in gold and they could more clearly estimate the effect that such dealings would have on American exchanged. These are very clear and lucid words and if English is English they mean only one thing, that Anglo-Indian commerce does not look at these questions from the point of view of this country but always considers how far the interests of Great Britain are affected by any steps taken or proposed to be taken for the benefit of this land. It is all an eye-wash to be told that they are as much citizens of this country as any Indians and that their love and regard for it is no less than that of the children of the soil. Their regard has got its limits: "thus far and no further," and the limits are set by the selfish interests of Anglo-Indian merchants and industrialists in this land and by the interests of British trade and industries. Unfortunately, the tune is set by them and the Government of India think it their duty to play to this tune. The history of currency and exchange in this land would have been much more different had there been no interested agitation, both open and secret set up by Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce in this country against any steps being taken to deal fairly with this country by removing from the Statute Book the inquitous change in the ratio introduced in 1919. Naturally the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is not averse to external capital coming in but Mr. Hudson showed how far Anglo-Indian commerce is from active touch with the current of public life in this country by speaking in the way he did with regard to the Malaria menace. Apparently the Bombay Chambers pin their faith on the Bentley report with regard to anti-malarial measures without realising that there are two sides to the question and their charging the Municipal Corporation with "vascillation and criminal obstinacy" is merely an index to what they feel about representative institutions in this land and not to any real fundamental grievance. The havoc played by malaria in this country, specially in Bengal and other tracts, has a dire history to tell and though it is outside my sphere here to write about it at length and in details, I may be allowed to say that the Government have no small responsibility upon them in this connection and that people living in glass houses need not attempt to throw stones at others. Where is the sympathy that these Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce profess to have with the progress and development of this land on so-called constitutional lines? There is much to be learnt from the speeches made on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber even with regard to this question. There is not a single reference made to the condition of Indians in South Africa regarding which some members of the European community joined the deputation which recently waited on His Excellency the Viceroy. Some of our friends thought that this participation by European commerce in the deputation betokened a growing sympathy with Indian problems. Unfortunately they have to prepare themselves for a disillusionment even on this point. There is an item in the minutes of proceedings of the meeting of the Committee of the Burma Chamber of Commerce which reads as follows:—

"Recorded confidential letter, dated January 22nd, 1925, from the Associated Chambers of Commerce, giving particulars of the correspondence which has passed between the President of the Associated Chambers and Sir Dinshaw Petit, President of the Imperial Indian Citizen Association, in reference to the position of Indians in South Africa; and confidential letter dated January 30th, 1925, from the Associated Chambers of Commerce, explaining that Mr. W. S. J. Wilson, M.L.E., attended the deputation which waited on the Viceroy, in connection with the question of the position of Indians in South Africa, as an individual Member of the Legislative Assembly and not in his capacity as the representative in the Legislature of the Associated Chambers"

This shows that the European Members who joined the deputation attended in their personal capacity as members of the Assembly and not as representatives of their Chambers of Commerce, as otherwise Mr. Hudson would have easily got in even a few lines to express the fellings of his Chamber with regard to this open sore which is daily felt as an insult and a humiliation by the people of this land. Not only with regard to this but even with regard to the Excise Duty the President himself was silent. It was the Vice-President who referred to it very perfunctorily and that too more with a view to emphasise that the two issues of Excise Duty and remission of Provincial contributions should not be confused than with the view of urging the abolition of the duties which are stamped indelibly with injustice and unfairness. His Excellency, Sir Leslie Wilson, who was present at the meeting, referred to the importance of the Chamber in the commercial and public life of the Presidency. Will it be any way *les majeste* if I say that the importance of this Chamber in the commercial and public life of the Presidency is nil and that its importance is only felt by the self-centred Anglo-Indian commercial community for which it is impossible to identify itself with the real and genuine interests of the people of the Presidency, for they affect to stand in the relation of rulers to them. His Excellency laid stress only on the Meston Settlement in his speech and did not refer at all to the abolition of the Excise Duty which is a much older grievance and tramples much more upon the feelings and sentiments of the Indian people. The mess of the Meston Settlement was created by one on whom the Government lavished all its honours and raised to the highest point of official promotion and now the clearing of this mess is taken as an excuse and considered as a justifiable plea for setting aside or postponing the righteous and just demand of the country made time after time for years. By all means clear the mess of the Meston Settlement, for it was made by you, but you cannot bring it forward as an alternative to the abolition of the Excise Duty. His Excellency's emphasis on the Meston Settlement in his speech prepared the public for the announcement made in the Assembly by Sir Basil Blackett that there could be no reduction or abolition of the Excise Duty. The Legislative Assembly has shown its condemnation of the obstinate attitude adopted by the Honourable the Finance Member with regard to this question by adopting the motion for the reduction of Rs. 77,000 in the demand for the cotton excise duty establishment. What do such rejections, however, count to a Government which snaps its fingers at expressions of public opinion and by certifying such rejected grants carries on in its own way not yielding even an inch to the voice of the public.

DOMINANCE OVER INDIA.

What I have been writing with regard to the attitude of Anglo-Indian commerce gets very important support from statements made by some members of the House of Commons who were upto recently leading members of the Anglo-Indian commercial community. Mr. J. Wardlaw Milne observed: "We do not intend to get out of India but intend to govern." Mr. Lalji Naranji, who has proved himself a doughty champion of Indian commercial interests in the Legislarive Council as well as in the Board of the Bombay Port Trust, rightly remarked in his speech on the adjournment of the Legislative Council moved by Mr. Jayakar as a protest against the report of the Reforms Committee that it was the greed and selfishness of the Anglo-Indian community which was retarding the progress of this country.

PORT TRUST AFFAIRS.

The election of fighters like the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Sir Purshotamdas, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Tairsee, Mr. Manmobandas Ramji and Mr. Fazal Ibrahim to the Board of the Bombay Port Trust will be welcomed by the Indian commercial community. Affairs of the Port Trust are still conducted in a primitive and anti-diluvian manner by screening them from the gaze of the public as was the case with the City Improvement Trust nick-named "the purdah lady." It was Sir Dinshaw Wachha who caused this purdas to be lifted up and it is to be hoped that all these representatives of Indian commerce will cause similarly the purdah to be lifted up from the Port Trust affairs by making them open to the Press. From what little comes out in the public it appears that there is a deal of fight going on between Indian members on the one side and the Anglo-Indian members on the other with regard to Indianisation of Port Trust services as also with regard to retrenchment of expenditure. I referred some time back to the fight which was waged on the question of the appointment of the Chief Accountant to the Bombay Port Trust with regard to which question Indian members though in a minority of one secured a victory through the help of the Government as represented by the Hon. Mr. Cawasji, the Member-in-Charge. That question is again agitating the Board. The Port Trust affairs are conducted on a lavish scale due to extraordinary powers enjoyed by the Chairman helped by the majority he commands in English members, the commercial community having to suffer from increases in rates and charges consequent upon the increase in expenditure. It is specially to be welcomed in this connection that men like the Hon. Mr. Sethna have been elected both on the Bombay Improvement Trust and the Bombay Port Trust, for, as was shown recently, in one of the instances, he was able from his being on both the bodies to get redressed certain abuses and prevent misuse of public funds. It was by a patient and persistent fight that he was able to stop an Engineer of the Improvement Trust from getting abnormal fees from the Bombay Port Trust. The outside public does not unfortunately know what patience is required for fighting with the vested interests who are in a definite and clear majority though only of one. It is a sure by curiously anomalous position, as I have often observed, that European interests should be in a majority in the Port Trust Board and it is high time that the Bombay Legislative Council gets the Port Trust Act amended so as to give a clear majority to Indians and to have an Indian as Chairman. Over and above the men who will sit on the Board as ex-officio members there is no necessity for more than 2 or 3 representatives of European trade, for the constitution of no other Port Trust Board in the world perhaps will show such a prominence given to foreign interests.

EMPLOYERS' REPRESENTATION AT GENEVA.

I have several times referred in this Review to the scandalous manner in which Indian employers are represented or rather misrepresented at the International Labour Conference held annually at Geneva. Out of the six conferences held up to this time it was only once that an Indian employer was nominated by employers to represent them at this conference. Mr. N. B. Saklatvala represented the employers of India at the Fourth Conference at Geneva in 1921; otherwise on the occasion of every other session it was a non-Indian who was appointed to represent Indian employers. A marked ability, tact and grasp of the various problems which Mr. Saklatvala showed as representative of Indian employers earned for him the respect and admiration of his brother employers of other countries. Not only this, but the fact of his being an Indian and representing as such Indian employers impressed very much the employers coming from other countries. It is said that Sir Thomas Smith of Cawnpore is recommended by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and that this suggestion is supported by the Bombay Millowners' Association!! One cannot understand why Sir Thomas Smith should be recommended by the Bombay Millowners' Association, for they have among them several sturdy, far-sighted and capable people fully eligible for representing the interests of employers at such International Conferences. In no other country save this unfortunate land will, the farce be seen of getting indigenous interests represented by foreigners. Truly days of redemption for us are still distant, and the dawn is yet too far off.

RECEIPTS

Bombay, March 17.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 16th March, 1925.

Cotton	24217 Bales.
Wheat	4678 Cwts
Linseed	32425 "
Rape etc.	5759 "
Gingellyseed	3171 "
Poppyseed	52 "
Groundnuts	2119 "
Castorseed	9349 "
Rice	2399 "
Myrabollams	6148 "
Cottonseed	15619 "
Mowrasced	34 "
Gram	7833 "
Juwar	713 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	3693 "
Coal	369 Tons.

MESSRS. NORDEN'S CABLE.

Messrs. Ratilal & Co., Cotton Brokers, Bombay, received the following wire on Tuesday from Messrs. A. Norden & Co. of New York.

"Heavy liquidation in sympathy with stock and grain markets with less trade demand."

Messrs. Ratilal & Co's local friends have received the following cables:—

(1) "Less fertilizer are being used this year. Think it is safer to purchase on decline than to sell on advance."

(2) "If rain in Texas think temporary decline, but drought in Texas becoming serious. We prefer buying on decline."

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

for February/March shipment to Hull. In Wheat, Cargo, Australian for January shipment at 64/6.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 14.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta:—
June/July sellers 18/-.
July/September sellers 17 7½
October/December sellers 17/6
Fine White Java C and F Bombay:—
October/December sellers 17 8½
Fine White Java C and F Karachi:—
October/December sellers 17/9 1/4
Tone:—Firm—Not much doing.

London, March 16.

Fine White Javr C. & F. Calcutta:—
June/July sellers 18.
July/Sept sellers 17/7 1/2.
October/December sellers 17/6.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
October/December sellers 17/8 1/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
October/December sellers 17/9 1/4.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 17.

Ready prices have ruled steady around yesterday's closing levels with very limited purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 3,400 bags, showing not a satisfactory record of offtake.

Our forward market has further exhibited an easier tendency evidencing a drop of about 2s. in Java New Crop Prices, other positions remaining unaltered.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar—
Ready Rs. 18/8 per cwt.
Shipment March Sh. 19/10 per cwt. F B H.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June/July Sh. 18 per cwt F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 17/7 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 17/6 per cwt F B H.
B R B Beet Sugar—
Shipment Feb/March Sh. 19/5 per cwt F B H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar—
Ready Rs. 18/2 per cwt.
Shipment Feb/March Sh. 19/4 per cwt F B H.

METALS

English best Selected Copper £ 67.
Standard Copper G M B £ 63 3/4
Copper Braziers £ 82½
Yellow Metal 7 3/4.
Hard Spelter nominal 30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets £ 16 1/4.

London, March 16.

English best Selected Copper £ 67
Standard Copper G M B £ 63 3/8
Copper Braziers £ 82 ½
Yellow Metal 7 3/4
Hard Spelter 30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets £ 16 1/4

London, March 16.

Tin Block £247

BRASS.

Bombay, March 17.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	60	0	0
Do	1	60	0	0
Do	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do	1 3/4	60	0	0
Do	2	60	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 17.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	66	8	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	69	0	0
Copper	2	69	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		39	4	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1		57	8	0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		57	8	0
German Copper 1 1-2		66	8	0
" " to 1 3-4 to 2		68	0	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1		66	4	0
" " 1 1-4		67	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 17.

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No.	14 1-2	0	13	6
Kilachand	No.	20 1-2	0	15	6
Currimbhai	No.	12 1-2	0	13	3
Elphinstone	No.	12 1-2	0	13	0
David	No.	10 1-2	0	13	0
Shapurji	No.	10 1-2	0	12	6
Trikamdas	No.	10 1-2	0	12	9
Sattara	No.	10 1-4	0	12	9
Shapurji	No.	6 1-2	0	11	6
Light-house	No.	6 1-2	0	11	3
Japan	No.	40—1	1	5	9
"	No.	42—2	1	7	9
"	No.	20	1	1	0
"	No.	32	1	5	3

RUBBER.

London, March 16.

Para Up River Fine, Spot April/May sellers 17 1/2.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Mare 19 3/4.

Tone:—Firmer. Sellers were reserved.

SHARES.

London, March 16.

	£
Hongkong Bank	140
Chartered Bank	21 3/8
National Bank	47 1/4
P. & O. Bank	11 1/8
Eastern Bank	6 3/8

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Mar. 14.

Cardiff to Bombay 13 to 13/6.

London, March 16.

Cardiff to Bombay 13 to 13/6

BARLEY.

London, Mar. 14.

Karachi Barley—Nominal.

VAIDYARATNA
PANDIT D. GOPALACHARLU, A. V. S. A. M. B's

JEEVAMRITA

—(REGISTERED)—

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC OF THE DAY

Is the sovereign remedy for nervous debility, and is an unfailing tonic in cases of Nervous Exhaustion. It is unequalled in restoring vitality to the system and removing physical degeneration due to overwork, excessive mental strain, etc. etc. etc.

Price per bottle Rs. 3-4-0

Telegrams Pandit Madras } *Manager*, AYURVEDASRAMAM, 151, GOVINDAPPA NAICK STREET, G. T., MADRAS.

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 17.

Apollo Mill	17	Morarji Gooculdas	2800
Elphinstone	33-12	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	—
Asur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton	4750
Alliance Cotton	80	Vishnoo Cotton	1800
Indian Dy. & Blg.	2271/2	Western India	580
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	7 1/2
E. D. Sassoon	1-8	Sassoon Silk	5871/2
Indian Woln Mill	17	Sassoon Cotton	45
Currimbhoy Mill	475	Sholapur	10500
Kilachand	6 1/4	Standard Mill	1500
Koorla Mill	160	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	160	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	390
Khatau Mill	1221/2	Punjab Cement	2 1/4
Gold Mohur	32	Bombay Flour	liq.
Jamshed Mill	1221/2	Union Flour	32 1/2
Jivraj Baloo	600	Oriental Life	475
Tata Mill prof1/2	205	Empire	420
David	500	New India	14 1/2
Dawn Mill	695	Jupiter Ins.	6 1/8
New Cityex-Divi	280	Great India	105
Planet	30	Scindia Steam	6 3/8
Premier	85	Eastern Chemical	1 2/4
Presidency	70	Port Canning	64 1/2
Bradbury Mills	500	B'bay Telephone	29 1/2
Bombay Indstl.	26	" Uganda	57
Birla	17	" Burma New	85
Madhavji	180	Br. Burma Petrol	4 3/4
Madhaorao Scin-	55	Tata Oil	13
Maneckji Petit	2650		

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant's Association.)

Bombay, March 16

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	1	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	0	9
Elphinstone and Century	1	0	9
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	3
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	4	0
Jacob (Four Mines) per lb.	1	5	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth X Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Edward Mohur per lb.	1	4	0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Salita:—			
Century per lb.	1	4	9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	0
Textile per lb.	1	4	9
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	0	0
Phoenix per piece	5	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	14	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	4	0
Pearl Pebaney per piece	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	5	0
Bombay United per piece	7	2	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	0	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	11	4	0
Hindustani	11	8	

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Association to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

The report for 1924 shows that the total number of members during the year decreased from 390 to 328. 31 new members were enrolled during the year. 6 members died and 51 resigned; the names of 5 had to be struck off owing to their failure to pay the subscriptions after they had become due. The total income of the Association during the year amounted to Rs. 7,183-15-0. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,911-1-0.

The Council of the Association regrets the funds of the Association are not enough to run it on its present lines, and though retrenchment is being effected in almost every branch of its expenditure on one hand and subscriptions are more vigilantly collected on the other, yet with a view to increase its efficiency, the Council has after due consideration resolved to ask the General Body of members of the Association to carry a resolution sanctioning the increase of individual subscription of members from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per year. The Council hopes that the General Body will adopt the resolution.

Important Notice.

The Public is hereby informed that the following books which were hitherto being published in Vernaculars have now been published in English also and are sent free of cost to any address,

MANHOOD LOST AND REGAINED.

The very name shows what the subject matter of the book is, the book is not sent to students,

AMRIT

The book contains full description of the world famous, household panacea 'Amritdhara' the famous invention of Kavi Vinod, Vaidya Bhushan PANDIT THAKUR DATTA SHARMA Vaidya, the renowned Ayurvedic Physician of Northern India.

AMRITDHARA

13 LAHORE.

SWARAJISTS' ACTION IN ASSEMBLY.

UNJUST ATTACK REPUDIATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 16.

In reply to the unjust attack on the Swaraj Party's action in the Assembly by the "Hindustan Times" Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar in course of an important statement to the paper says:—That in reference to certain comments on the action taken by the members of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly in respect of the motions on the demand for expenditure under Redemption of Debt I have to inform you that there is no warrant whatever for your conclusion that the abstention of the Swarajists from voting on Mr. Shanmukham Chetty's amendment was out of any spirit of retaliation or of small mindedness. Their record of over 14 months in the Assembly in co-operating with the Independents on every question where the interests of the people or the self-respect of the country required it, even though the Independents abstained on so many occasions from voting with them or voted against them with the Government should be sufficient to disprove this unjust imputation. It was because they were convinced that the interests and the self-respect of the country as well as their own self-respect required it that they in the present instance abstained from voting for the motion and in this action they were supported by a number of Independents themselves. Only 14 Independents having voted for Mr. Shanmukham Chetty's amendment. Your assumption that rejection of Mr. Shanmukhan Chetty's motion involved in some way a loss to the tax-payer has arisen out of the misapprehension that the amount involved in the grant is an expenditure of the revenue raised from them. As a matter of fact it is only an amount saved from the revenues so raised and taken away from the general expenditure on administration in order to be set apart for the redemption of debt. The loss of the motion only implied that a larger amount than was necessary was so being saved and put into the fund for the repayment of debt. The motion involved wholly a question of financial principle and not any question of administrative expenditure on the services or on any unproductive object. The interests of the country being thus perfectly safe the occasion was chosen with due deliberation and care to bring out certain distinctive features in the attitude and methods of the parties which would otherwise have remained unknown to the public. We are at present in the thick of the fight and cannot give this matter the time and attention it demands, but the Swaraj Party hope shortly after the conclusion of the session to issue a full explanatory statement of the work in the Assembly and of the assistance or obstruction they have met with in the discharge of their duties to the country and the electorates. In the meantime I request you to publish this letter so that no misleading impressions are formed by any section of the public on a superficial persual of the proceedings.

RADIANT HEALTH

The remarkable investigations by leading scientific workers into the revitalising substances which give new life to trees and plants year after year, has been crowned with success and the result is given to the World under the name of RADIOSAN.

This, the most wonderful outcome of intensive medical research, cleanses and strengthens the human system in such a way as to ensure the prompt and certain cure of:—

NEURASTHENIA	DEPRESSION
NERVOUS DEBILITY	MALNUTRITION
BRAIN FAG	PROSTRATION
OVER WORK	MENTAL FATIGUE
ANÆMIA	JAGGED NERVES
LOST VITALITY	POOR BLOOD

RADIOSAN cleanses without purging, strengthens brain, nerve and muscle in a harmonious, natural and permanent manner: not as do most mineral tonics, at the expense of reaction and after depression. RADIOSAN does not stimulate one organ at the expense of another but exerts its beneficial influence upon all alike.

RADIOSAN is sold in two sizes. The small size gives 10 days' treatment and the large package a full course of 50 days' treatment obtainable from most Chemists in Bombay.

RADIOSAN

THE GREAT REJUVENATOR

is beneficial to all over ten years of age, to both sexes, and when body or mind, or both, cry out for help

WILL GIVE NEW LIFE

RADIOSAN Ltd.,
81, Lambs Conduit Street, London, W.C. 1, England.

DENTAL NOTICE.

COMPLETE SET OF TEETH (ten years guarantee) Rs. 60 only. Single tooth Rs. 3.

DR. BOWMON, Readymoney Building, Apollo Bunder, opposite Watson's Annexe.

22772

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND. 3s. 7D. I. E. C. L. E. N. C. Med. Co., Haverstock Rd., N. W. 5, London.
SEE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

BELGAUM BABY WEEK.

Commencing from 27th April ending on 4th May 1925.

Exhibits relating to BABIES' HEALTH, FOOD and CLOTHING are invited.

R. G. NAIK
R. S. HIREMATH

Hon. Secretaries,
National Baby Week, Belgaum.

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CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP.

LATEST FIGURES.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India" (March 12):—

Further figures reported since last week from Gujarat and through a telegram from Pandit Jawaharlal from Allahabad bring the total of membership to 7851. The figure reported last week was 6644. So far only five Provinces show an advance on their position as it stood last week. The revised figures of these provinces are as follows:

1. Gujarat A1847 B80 total 1927.
2. U. P. A129 B254 total 1094 (including unclassified figures)
3. Behar A418 B146 total 737 (including unclassified figures)
4. Maharashtra A48 B123 total 171.
5. Sind Details not furnished 168.
6. Burma A26 B3 total 29

The last named Province is one of the six Provinces from whom no report had ben received on the 1st of March. The other is i.e. 1. Tamil Nad. 2. Kerala 3. Delhi, 4. Assam and 5. North-Western Provinces still remain unrepresented in the grand total given above.

As had been foreshadowed in the previous report the larger number of provinces have not yet been able to cope with the task of collecting district figures. It is hoped that full classified figures will be communicated to "Young India" office next week. Messages should not reach us later than Wednesday morning.

MEMBERSHIP RETURNS

The figure, published, last week, of membership leave a great deal to be desired. Six provinces have not sent in any returns at all. Of those that have, many have not even taken the trouble of giving the classification. One had hoped, from the letter I published some weeks ago, that Berar will at last make a brave show at least in yarn giving members. But I am sorry it stands at the bottom of the list. Ajmer could, if it wished, easily give one thousand self-spinners. It has begun with only two self-spinners against fifteen yarn givers. I expect Bengal, Andhra, Karnatak and Behar and Tamil Nad which have well equipped spinning centres, to beat Gujarat if only because they have a much larger population than Gujarat. They have moreover spinning traditions whose memory still lingers in the present generation.

SPINNERS' YARN

A District Congress Secretary writes to say that some spinners have grown so fond of spinning that they are anxious to purchase their own yarn and get it woven into cloth for personal use. He asks whether those who have sent their yarn as Congress subscription may buy their own yarn for the purpose mentioned. The ideal is undoubtedly for people during the leisure hours to spin enough for their own clothing. It is the easiest and the best method of India becoming self-supporting for cloth. I would therefore advise all Secretaries to encourage the idea of spinners buying their own yarn on the understanding that they do not use it for paying the subscription again.

SOME STRIKING FIGURES.

A lover of Khaddar has handed me the following condensation of figures to prove how easy it is to make India self-supporting for her cloth, if only the people could be induced to shake off their laziness and work the Charkha and to wear Khaddar garments:

"The population of India is 312 millions. Assuming that the average requirement of cloth per head is 20 yards per annum (now it is only about 13 yards that is being consumed) 6,240 million yards every year would be required for the country Assuming further that every spindle working four hours a day gives forty pounds of yarn per year which can be turned into 160s yards of cloth, 4 crores Charkhas or one Charkha for every eight men and women in India would be needed. The yarn output is taken to be on the average of 15 count and at a speed of nearly 429 yards per hour. As large numbers of Charkhas can profitably be made to work eight hours a day the estimate will have to be reduced to about 3 crores or one Charkha for every ten men and women in India.

"To consume this yarn 50 lakhs of hand looms would be needed, if on an average one loom gave 5 yards a day and the number of working days during the year be taken only at 250. The estimate would be much less if the weavers were to employ themselves for 300 days and the average outturn be taken at 6 yards per day i.e. only 35 lakhs of hand looms. According to the census of 1901 there were 25 lakhs of men engaged in the hand loom industry. That would probably mean that there were nearly 8 to 10 lakhs of handlooms working. It is well-known that thousands of hand looms have ceased to work.

"The foreign imports of cloth totalled 1,577 million yards in 1922. In the same year 58 million pounds of yarn was also imported. Taking that this latter was converted into 400 million yards or seven yards per pound the total foreign cloth would be 1,977 million yards or nearly 200 crores of yards. One crore of Charkhas working on the basis mentioned in the first para, or one Charkha for every thirty men and women in India would be our need to replace this cloth. The number of hand looms would be about 12 to 15 lakhs calculated on the average given above.

"In the eight years from 1914 to 1922 the mills have increased their spindles by 600 thousand and looms by 30 thousand and the improvement in the production has been 600 million yards. The capital has also increased by over eight to nine crores in fifteen years. To replace the total import of foreign cloth and yarn or the 2,000 million yards calculated in the other para, a mill programme even under the most favourable circumstances would probably take not less than thirty to forty years. It would probably be even more, say sixty to eighty years or even hundred years considering that the circumstances which obtained during the years of war may not occur again. Further there is the difficulty of competition in finer counts above thirty which are at present got either from Japan or Great Britain. Finer plant would have to be erected and that would mean our increasing dependence on foreign plant and expert technical advice.

"The figures about wear and tear and depreciation in the Indian mills are striking. They came to nearly 170 lakhs a year. Once in 20 years the depreciation amounts probably to as much capital as is invested. Further the taxes (Super Tax and Income Tax) the Excise duty, Railway freight and local and Municipal rates paid by the mills amount nearly to 337 lakhs a year. These 3 1/2 crores every year are being borne by the consumers. Under the Charkha and handlooms scheme a considerable part of this would be saved for the people and be, available for industry."

NO STONING IN QURAN.

I gladly publish the following telegram from Dr. Mahomed Ali, President Ahmadiya Anjuman Ishaat-i-Islam:

"The *Quran* enjoins no such punishment as stoning for any offence whatever. Your note is unfair to Islam and her prophet and liable to tremendously prejudice the world against Islam. I am sure this is not your considered opinion and is based on hearsay. A reference to my English translation of *Quran* on the points concerned will convince you that your informants are in error. Pray consider and refute."

Dr. Mahomed Ali has misunderstood my criticism. I knew that stoning to death had been defended by some as a penalty described by the *Quran* in certain circumstance. Without stating by opinion, as to whether such a penalty had or had not been prescribed in the *Quran* or the traditions I simply said that it could not be defended even on the authority of the *Holy Quran*. I am glad that Dr. Mahomed Ali assures me that 'the *Quran* enjoins no such punishment as stoning. I would like to know on what ground it has been defended at Kabul and the defence upheld in India by section of Musalmans. I would like to see a unanimous condemnation by Musalmans of stoning as a form of penalty. If it could be had it would make a repetition of the penalty impossible in any part of the Islamic world.

A TYPICAL LETTER.

A well-known Indian public worker once wrote to a well-known Englishman a letter asking for an interview. Here is a characteristic reply sent by the Englishman.

"In reply to your letter I regret that I cannot see you for the simple reason that, in my opinion, no benefit could be derived by you from an interview with me in the present state of the Indian question. I can neither understand nor sympathise with the action and purpose of the leaders of the Indian community. Your people must surely understand something of the nature of the race of men with whom they are dealing. Much has been given you by the British Government. Can you not put to its full use that which has been given in the spirit of justice? It is possible for your people, by high organisation of their voting power and by the careful selection and continual criticism of their best men, to *prove* over a series of years that they are capable of exercising the highest duties and fulfilling the most exacting responsibilities of citizenship. I am sure that in giving this proof of political capacity you would carry with you for future political evolution, the best minds and the most effective sympathies of my countrymen. If you place your trust in political bargains among English parties, you can but be disappointed by results."

It is difficult to choose whether to deplore the insolence of the letter or to admire the sincerity of the writer's conviction. He had made up his mind that he had nothing to learn from the would-be visitor. He had only to give. Who can satisfy this Englishman who keeps himself locked up in a safe and refuses to see that no amount of argumentative powers can possibly fit us for the 'exacting' responsibility of citizenship? Who can prove to such an Englishman that the responsibilities of citizenship require the primary capacity for self-defence and that this cannot be acquired by learning the art of debating? Who can show to him that his own race learnt the art of self-government by developing the capacity for defending its country and that such debating power as it has learnt came to it only after the English people began to have self-government? Who can show to this writer and his like that we Indians think not that much has been given us in the spirit of justice, but that so little has been given to us, and that too by force of circumstances? Lastly, who can show him that we put our trust not in 'political bargaining among English parties but in our own strength? This ignorance of Englishmen and their attitude of studied isolation is truely deplorable. The letter, however, teaches us a lession. We must not court insult by asking for interviews with those we do not know. Our own conduct will right our relations with the whole world.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

PORTRAIT OF SIR T. B. NARIMAN UNVEILED.

His Excellency the Governor unveiled the portrait of Sir Temulji Bhicaji Nariman at the Grant Medical College where he spent over an hour on Monday when prominent members of the medical profession and a large number of students were present. Capt. S. L. Bhatia, the Dean of the College offered a hearty welcome on behalf of the College and briefly narrated the activities of the institution during the last year. Capt. Bhatia had taken over from Major Higham in January last the office of the Dean. Major Higham had rendered considerable service to the institution during his period of office. The organizations in the office and Gymkhana were mainly due to his efforts. The College portrait gallery which His Excellency visited later in the morning was brought upto date entirely by Major Higham. Capt. Bhatia mentioned the various changes in the staff of the College. At the beginning of the year the roll showed 946 students of which 151 left on completion and 27 left owing to failures. The present total is 768. At the intermediate examination in April 137 passed of which 16 were placed in the first class. 7 ladies were among the successful candidates. 113 students passed at the September examinations. In the final examinations 74 students passed in part I in June and 81 passed in part II. In November 138 passed in Part I and 121 passed in Part II. Capt. Bhatia added that he was pleased to remark that the students of the medical college have given an excellent account of themselves in the University training corps and he was anxious that the College may be allowed to contribute in future as in the past, two platoons to the University Battalion.

The Dean said that the history of the College since its inauguration was one of steady progress. But during the last 3 years changes had taken place which promised to increase the efficiency to a still greater extent.

His Excellency was then requested to unveil the portrait of Sir Temulji Nariman.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor replying to the Address, in the course of his speech said:—

"There has been, as your annual report shows, a small reduction in the number of students attending the various classes. Before I left England, I had an interview with the principal medical authorities there, who informed me that they viewed with considerable anxiety the inadequacy of the training of medical students in Bombay, particularly as regards practical work in midwifery. It is a fact that, about then, Government were faced with the position that it was impossible eto provide adequate training, especially in midwifery, for the very large number of students who sought to obtain it. On account of the financial position, and for other reasons, it was not possible immediately to extend the facilities for practical instruction in that direction, and the only alternative was to reduce the number of students by raising the standard of admission to the College. The policy which we have adopted has, I am glad to understand, met with the approval of the medeical authorities. I will no deal at length with the Hospital Reform Scheme, details of which have been published in the Press, and which has been accepted by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and by the Legislative Council, for a wide extension of hospital facilities in Bombay, and I hope that when that scheme goes through there will be ample provision for all kinds of practical medical instruction in connection with the hospitals. I realised the urgent necessity for action to be taken in this matter as soon as I arrived in Bombay, and, while there has been delay, that delay has been unavoidable. I am glad to think, now, that it will be possible in a short tim to go ahead, and already several useful propositions have been put before me—propositions not only useful, but which include some very generous proposals; and I have every confidence that we shall be able, during the next year or so, to lay the foundation stone of a scheme which will provide hospital accommodation and facilities for medical training worthy of this great City. I should like to say for myself, as well as on behalf of Government, how very grateful we are to the Municipal Corporation for all the help they have given us by enabling the students to receive instruction in midwifery in the Municipal maternity homes. The assistance which they have given us at a difficult time has proved to be of the greatest value, and I am sure that all who have the welfare of the medical profession at heart will appreciate the generous manner in which the Corporation has co-operated with Government in this very important direction.

"Like most institutions in this Presidency, you have one or two wants which I should be glad to see immediately satisfied. At the same time, this is a question of money, and I am afraid that Government has not, at present, at its disposal sufficient funds to enable it to undertake any new construction on a large scale during the coming year. I am fully in agreement with all the proposals which Captain Bhatia has mentioned to improve the efficiency and usefulness of the College. I have been told before the urgent necessity for more suitable hostel accommodation, of the need of both a bacteriological and clinical laboratory, and I find it really difficult to understand how, in this City, there has not been established, long before now, a centre for teaching dentistry—a branch of medical science which is recognised everywhere, in these days, as one of the most important. It is, of course, quite impossible for me to say when these very necessary needs will be met, but I can assure you that I shall do everything that lies in my power to assist them, as I realise they are important, not only to you studentes, but to the whole future of the medical history of the Presidency.

UNVEILING OF SIR TEMULJI'S PORTRAIT.

"I come now to what is, for me, a very pleasant duty, namely, the unveiling of the portrait of Sir Temulji Nariman. This College and Sir Temulji may be described as practicaly contemporaries, but the College has slightly the better of Sir Temulji, as it was started in 1845, and he did not see the light of day until three years later; at Navsari. I do not know whether he took much interest in this College for the first few years of his life, but I learn that he joined this College in his nineteenth year, that he passed out five years later, and that from the day he entered it till now he has never ceased to support the Grant Medical College with his advice and assistance, and to a very considerable extent with money also. From the early days of his professional career he interested himself in mid-wifery, and in 1884 he founded the Parsi-Lying-in-Hospital, which was the only hospital of its kind in India at the time, and which will remain a lasting monument to Sir Temulji's zeal and devotion to the cause of maternity work which he has always had at heart during his long and distinguished professional career.

"From one of the many donations which he has placed at the disposal of this College, I infer that Sir Temulji and I are in complete agreement in regard to the necessity of college students engaging in play as well as in work, for I find that, as a trustee of the N. J. Wadia Charities, he gave Rs. 20,000 for a pavilion for the Grant Medical College Gymkhana at Kennedy Sea Face, and indeed, this pavilion owes its existence very largely to Sir Temulji's exertions. I am very glad to find that one who is looked up to as a leader of medical education in Bombay should have adopted, in this very practical manner, the policy which I am always prepared to advocate in connection with the Colleges of the Bombay Presidency.

"Sir Temulji has held many public and professional positions in which he has exhibited great ability and tact. He has been associated for many years with the Bombay Medical Council, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Bombay Legislative Council, and with numerous charitable, educational and religious institutions. He has played a leading part in the organisation and development of medical education and of the medical profession during the last 50 years, and in 1914 he received a fitting reward in the Knighthood conferred upon him in that year by His Majesty the King."

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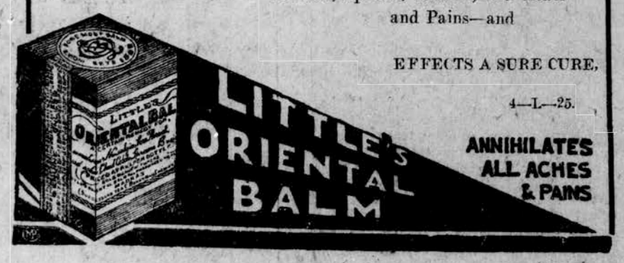

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